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GENEALOGICAL HISTORY  
OF THE  
CALL FAMILY  
IN THE  
UNITED STATES

ALSO

Biographical Sketches of Members of the Family

BY

SIMEON T. CALL

EMINGTON, ILL.

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## OUR LINEAGE

Through the Call Family and Other Families Allied with the  
Calls by Marriage.

"I have considered the days of old, the years of ancient times."—Psalms LXXVII, 5.

352 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., May 16, 1896.

Mr. Simeon T. Call—

2034415

My Dear Sir:

This record is intended to be a lineage and not a complete genealogy. The line of each ancestor is traced back to the first settler of the name on American soil so far as history reveals it. Roman letters designate the ancestors and also indicate the number of the generation of each. In the Call family, the children are named; while of other families only the number of the children is given. In the record of James Call's family, some particulars are given of each of his children so far as known. It is hoped that each descendant may be able to trace his line to James Call, our nearest common ancestor.

### Abbreviations.

ab. about.	r. resides or resided.
b. born.	m. marry or married.
ch. child or children.	d. died.

In the passenger lists of early times, in some instances, only one name of the wife was given. The decade 1630 to 1640 was one of great immigration to the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Not less than 20,000 came over. Charlestown was the second of the settlements and comprised a much larger territory than at present, including, prior to 1649, what is now the town of Malden.

There are many items of information that find no place in a lineage. Response will be cheerfully made to any inquiries.

The writer has access to extensive libraries and his facilities for investigation are therefore ample. Each recipient of this record will kindly accept it in the belief that the writer has no motive in sending it other than regard for his kindred and a desire to transmit the family history. He will feel amply compensated for his labor if his kinsmen find as much pleasure in possessing the record as he has found in gathering and arranging its material.

Respectfully submitted by

Your kinsman,

WILLIAM S. MILLS.

Great grandson of Abigail Call and Joel Bigelow.



## TRADITIONS CONCERNING THE CALL FAMILY.

"There were giants in the earth in those days."—Genesis VI, 4.

Among our ancestors there was one family of strong-armed pioneers who, in the infancy of our country's career, wielded the ax and the hammer in subduing rugged forests and transforming the wilderness into our delightful abode. We cannot be too grateful for their sturdy physique, their fortitude and tireless courage, applied so diligently in working out our salvation from savage nature.

The name of the family appears spelled in four different ways: Call, Calle, Caul and Caule. There are various traditions concerning the family who first bore the name, nearly all of which agree that it was Scotch and that the name was **McCall** (which means son of Call), a form that suggests the earlier name, **Call**. Some descendants have believed that the family was Scotch-Irish. In our branch of the family there are three traditions from as many distinct sources, viz.:

First. From residents of the name at Perry, Lake Co., Ohio.

Second. From descendants residing in northern New York.

Third. From descendants living at Woodstock, Vermont.

There is a fourth tradition, given by the Hon. Wilkinson Call, U. S. Senator from Florida. He is descended from the Virginia branch of the family.

A writer of history cannot ignore tradition. It is of no small value in determining the authority and genuineness of history. It is of great force in corroborating the statements of history. For these reasons we ought to weigh well all that has been held traditional concerning the name Call.

Each of the first three sources has a distinct tradition as to how and when the name **McCall** was changed to **Call**. In relating these traditions it will be necessary to give the names of those who contribute them and to trace their descent, that the authority may in each case afford evidence of its own reliability.

1st—Solon Call of Perry, Lake Co., Ohio, is a son of Amherst Call, who was a son of Rufus Call, who was a son of Joseph Call, who was a brother of James Call. This tradition was recorded in 1866 from the memory of Rufus Call, aged 97 years. (He lacked only five months of being one hundred years old when he died in 1869.)

"Not far from the year 1575, there was a Scotch boy by the name of William McCall, who was a footman to Lord Sprague of Scotland. The Lord's daughter fell in love with young McCall and they ran away together and came to America, where they were married. Here they were poor. He made



and peddled wooden heels and she taught school. She, the more effectually to obscure themselves, prevailed upon him to leave the "Mc" off his name. In course of time she had a son and called his name William Sprague Call. The husband died, and the wife, though poor, managed to raise her boy. At maturity, he married Susie Sanderson, and they had six sons and two daughters, viz.: Samuel, John, Nathan, James, Ebenezer, and Joseph." (He names no daughters.)

2nd—Dr. Watson H. Harwood, of Chasm Falls, N. Y., is a grandson of James Bigelow, who was a son of Abigail (Call) Bigelow, who was a daughter of James Call, the brother of Joseph Call. This tradition was given by James Bigelow and is related by Dr. Harwood. The name McCall was changed to Call just prior to the American revolution. The "Mc" was thought to be too strong a suggestion of a foreign country, especially of Ireland, and the name was changed to prove the loyalty of the family to the American cause. They came from Scotland by way of Ireland and were probably among the settlers at or near Londonderry, N. H., between 1718 and 1725, when so many Scotch-Irish came to that part of America. James Bigelow was a man of considerable education and possessed a tenacious memory. He was in position to know much of the family tradition, as he was fifteen or more years old when his grandfather died (about 1805) and his mother lived till 1849.

3rd—Betsy Call Soule of Woodstock, Vt., is a daughter of Betsy (Call) Pelton, who was a daughter of John M. Call, who was a son of James Call (brother of Joseph). Elizabeth (Call) Chamberlin was a daughter of James Call, Jr., son of James Call (Joseph's brother). This tradition was given by Mrs. Soule from the recollection of her mother, Mrs. Pelton, and from letters written by her cousin, Mrs. Chamberlin. The Calls were originally from Wales. Two brothers came to America (possibly three) "before the old French War." There were "political divisions" in Wales which caused one of the brothers to change his name from McCall to Call. This change was made probably before they emigrated.

4th—Senator Call renders the following account: The family were originally French and became intermingled with the Scotch-Irish. The name was originally spelled Calle. The Scotch form of it is Coll. In the history of the Earl of Montrose, a member of the family appears in the army of the Earl and was associated with Cromwell in the war against the Crown. The family was also allied with Hampden. When the royal authority was restored, the Coll or Calle was compelled to leave that country, but where he went is not stated.

These four distinct and entirely independent traditions do not agree, yet we shall be able to decipher much of their





origin when we consider what history has to say of the family. We shall find, however, that whatever the name may have been in the Old World, it has always been Call or Caule in America so far as history reveals it. It may be said here that a part of the Rufus Call tradition is that Alanson Call, a son of James, went south and resumed the name, McCall. This probably occurred, if at all, after the year 1800.

### SOURCES OF KNOWLEDGE.

In the study of this subject, every available local history, family record, and genealogical work has been consulted, and it may be assumed, without question, that there is here given all that can be found on the subject. Some of the authorities are as follows: Wyman's *Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, Mass.*; Frothingham's *History of Charlestown, Mass.*; Bicentennial of Malden, Mass.; Records of Oxford, Mass.; History of Oxford, Mass.; Felt's *Annals of Salem*; History of Leicester, Mass.; History of Woodstock, Vermont; History of Hartford, Vermont; Thompson's *Gazetteer of Vermont*; Directory of Windsor Co., Vermont; History of Windsor Co., Vermont; History of Middlesex Co., Mass.; History of Ipswich, Mass.; History of Sanburnton, New Hampshire; History of Windham, New Hampshire; History of Newport, New Hampshire; New England Historical and Genealogical Register; Connecticut in the Revolution; The Roll of New Hampshire Revolutionary Soldiers; The Archives of New York, Volume I; Land Records of Woodstock, Vermont.

More than a hundred volumes have been carefully searched and from them every reference to the family has been noted. Nowhere is there any allusion to the name as ever having been McCall, and it may be safely concluded that such was not the case in America prior to the year 1800. It should be said, however, that the fact that history is silent on this point is no proof that such change was never made at any time.

### THE HISTORY OF THE CALL FAMILY.

I. **Thomas Call** was a tile maker and husbandman, from Faversham, in the County of Kent, England. The History of Sandwich, England, gives the passenger list of the ship in which Thomas Call sailed for America in 1636. He came with his wife, Bennett—and three children. He is recorded as a husbandman, and his name is spelled **Calle**. This spelling of the name accords with Senator Call's Tradition. In the Charlestown records the name is invariably spelled **Call**. He was b. in 1597, and was therefore thirty-nine years of age when





he came to America. He was a baker in Charlestown and lived near the ferry "on the Mystic side" in 1637 (not more than two miles from where the Bunker Hill Monument now stands).

Ab. 1643, he petitioned for leave to sell refreshments. He had five ch., two of whom were b. in Charlestown. He died in 1676. "His gravestone is in Malden;" so says Wyman in his work completed in 1879.

In the Charlestown record, there is a John Call, who d. of smallpox in 1677. No ch. are mentioned.

In the History of Ipswich, there is a Philip Call mentioned, who came there ab. 1658. He was from Shropham, County of Norfolk, England. He d. in 1662. He had a son Philip b. 1659 and a daughter Mary. He left by will, land in Ipswich and also "in old England" for the education of his children. The son Philip was living in Ipswich, a shoemaker, in 1683. How this family and the John above mentioned were related to Thomas Call cannot be determined.

In 1850, the citizens of the town of Malden held a bi-centennial celebration of the founding of their town. The book published, containing genealogies, was prepared by a committee of citizens. Under the name Thomas Call (or Canle) it is stated that all the Calls in America are descended from this family. It is highly probable that Thomas, John, and Philip, Sr., were brothers, and if the Malden statement is correct, Philip Jr. died without issue.

The records of the First Church of Charlestown contain the names of many of the Call family. Some of them were men of influence. Caleb Call was prominent there in Revolutionary times.

The ch. of Thomas Call were:

- 1—Thomas who d. in 1678,
- 2—**John**,
- 3—Mary. She was unmarried in 1670,
- 4—Elizabeth, b. 1640,
- 5—Mercy, b. 1643.

11. **John Call** (ensign) was a baker. He was a deacon in the First Church of Charlestown. He was b. in England, 1635. He m. Hannah Kettell in 1656. He was a soldier in King Philip's War. He d. in 1697. He had eight ch. They were:

- 1—**John**, baptized in 1662,
- 2—Thomas, baptized in 1662,
- 3—Jonathan, b. 1663; d. 1682,
- 4—Nathaniel, b. 1665,



- 5—Mehetibel, b. 1668,
- 6—Caleb, b. 1670,
- 7—Hannah, b. 1673,
- 8—Esther, b. 1675; m. Thomas Frothingham.

III. **John Call** (Capt.) was a housewright. He was baptized in 1662. He m. Martha Lowden (or Loudon) in 1681. He d. in 1713. He had seven ch. They were:

- 1—Mary, b. 1682. She was unmarried in 1733,
- 2—Martha, b. 1684. She d. before 1733,
- 3—John, b. 1687,
- 4—Hannah, b. 1691,
- 5—Jonathan, b. 1694,
- 6—**Samuel**, b. 1698,
- 7—Richard, b. 1703, who had, besides other ch., Richard and Ebenezer. Senator Call's great grandfather's name was Richard Call. It is not improbable that he was Richard, the son of Richard (7). Inquiries have been made on that point; but, as yet, the writer has no information. Richard seems to have been a family name in Senator Call's branch, as his uncle, General Call, was named Richard.

Ebenezer was undoubtedly the same man who was associated with his cousins, Joseph and James Call, at Woodstock, Vermont. He deeded, in 1810, a piece of land to the inhabitants of "New Boston" (about three miles south of the village of Woodstock) to be used as a cemetery. A number of Calls are buried there. In the deed, he gave as his residence, Luzern, Essex Co., New York. According to the recollection of Rufus Call, Ebenezer d. in Perry, Ohio, ab. 1820. Rufus Call refers to him as "Uncle Eb." The Charlestown records do not name an Ebenexer among the brothers of Joseph and James. The only Ebenezer mentioned is the cousin, as stated. The date of his birth is given as 1730.

It should be related here that Betsy (Call) Pelton remembered an Ebenezer Call who, when a "young man" frequently visited at her father's (John M. Call) and sang to the children, of whom she was one, at that time ab. ten years old (she was b. in 1805). Rufus Call names a son of Ebenezer, named Ebenezer. This was probably the visitor above referred to and was thought to have been a cousin. This relationship, however, would exist whether his father were cousin or brother of James and Joseph. It is not strange that Rufus Call at ninety-seven years of age should fail to remember the precise relationship of members of his family. Betsy's recollection, however, affords no proof of exact relationship.

IV. **Samuel Call** was b. in 1698. He was a heelmaker. He m. Abigail Sprague ab. 1721. He was in Malden in 1729.



Again in Charlestown in 1730, and in Oxford, Mass., in 1733. The Charlestown records name the following ch. as having been born there or at Malden:

1—Abigail b. April 11th, 1722. The Oxford record states that in 1743, an Abigail Call was published to marry an Ebenezer Dike. This was undoubtedly the Ebenezer Dike who was with the Calls at Woodstock, Vt., and who was appointed to take the first census of that town in 1771. There were ten heads of families. Among them were several heads of families named Powers, Sanderson, and the two Calls—Ebenezer and Joseph. Probably James Call was not there at that time.

2—Samuel, b. December 17, 1723. The record states that he went to Leicester, Mass. In the history of that town he is mentioned as a prominent citizen; an active Baptist; and a soldier in the Louisburg Expedition and also at Fort William Henry as sergeant. He was also at the Battle of Quebec.

3—Joseph, b. February 11th, 1725. He was at Leicester with his cousin Ebenezer, where they married sisters—Mary and Elizabeth Sanderson—in 1762. The history of Woodstock states this fact and associates them with the Sandersons at Leicester. They evidently settled in Hartland, Vt., and went from there to Woodstock, where they were among the first land-owners. Joseph was a Baptist deacon. He left Woodstock after 1787. His son Rufus states that he lived and died in Perry, Ohio.

4—James, b. September 2nd, 1728.

5—Martha. The date of her birth is not given here. She is recorded as having married in 1757 at Stoneham, Samuel Holden, of Marblehead.

As Samuel Call, Sr., left Charlestown abt. 1731, the record ceases, but continuing the search in the records of Oxford, Mass., we find the following: "Samuel Call bought in 1731 the Livermore place. He went to Leicester. He was a soldier in Colonel Ruggles' regiment in the expedition to Fort William Henry in 1757, and perhaps in the Louisburg expedition. He was a heelmaker. In 1745, Israel Whitney sued him for 15£, or 300 dozen good heels for women's shoes (of wood probably). He m. Abigail, daughter of Captain Nathaniel Green of Leicester." The ch. named in the Oxford record are:

1—Mary, b. October 16th, 1730,

2—Martha, b. April 9th, 1734 (compare with Charlestown record).

3—Nathan, b. August 24th, 1736. Tradition says that he was a man of immense size and that his death was caused by the fall of a tree.



4—John, b. April 16th, 1739. This is undoubtedly the John Call who is named in the history of Leicester, as being at the Battle of Quebec.

The records of Charlestown and Oxford, taken together, agree as to the number of ch. with the recollection of Rufus Call, excepting that he names six sons and says there were two daughters, while the record gives five sons and three daughters. They agree also as to names, with the exception that the record gives Ebenezer as a cousin and not a brother. The discrepancy between the two records concerning the marriage of Samuel Call, Sr., is easily accounted for. The compiler of the Oxford record, it is plain, confused the two Samuels, father and son. The history of Leicester states that Samuel Call (meaning the son) came from Malden, gives the date of his marriage (1746) to Mehitabel Green, daughter of Captain Nathaniel Green, and names his children, among whom was an Amos (mentioned also in the tradition of Rufus Call). The military service of the two Samuels was given as the same in two expeditions.

Taken altogether, it is not strange that the compiler should make these mistakes. The wife of Samuel, Sr., was Abigail in both records. The name Sprague is mentioned both in the Rufus Call tradition and in the records of Charlestown, where she was married. We are thus led to the unavoidable conclusion that Samuel Call, the heelmaker of Charlestown and Oxford, who "made and peddled wooden heels," m. Abigail Sprague; but whether there was an elopement that gave rise to the romance of tradition; or how the "Lord" Sprague became involved in the love episode will ever remain a mystery. Neither record mentions the death of Samuel, Sr. In the Charlestown record it is stated that his widow was m. ab. 1748, at Cape Breton, to a John Hamen (or Hammond) and that on their return from the cape, Hamen deserted her for a former wife, of whose existence she (Abigail) knew nothing.

Rufus Call states that his father and mother were cousins. The Leicester record confirms this. The mother of Mary and Elizabeth Sanderson was Elizabeth Green, a sister of Mehitabel Green, the wife of Samuel Call, Jr. (brother of Joseph and James Call). The mother of Elizabeth and Mehitabel Green was Elizabeth Sprague, sister of Abigail Sprague, the wife of Samuel Call, Sr. The relationship between Joseph Call and his wife was not, therefore, through the Sandersons, but through the Spragues.

It is no wonder that Rufus Call at so advanced an age missed some points in the story as related to him by his father, who had been dead more than a half century; but it is amazing







that he could recall so much of it, and trace the relationship so accurately, and transmit to us an account which corroborates in nearly every particular the history of the family as given in records of which he had never heard.

V. **James Call** was b. probably at Malden, as his father was at that place in 1729. James' birth is dated September 2nd, 1728. The records of the First Church of Charlestown state that he was baptized September 8th, 1728. Patient and thorough search has failed, as yet, to find any record of him prior to the year 1774, except that given above. "Thompson's Vermont," Part III (The Gazetteer) says, under the town of Barnard: "James Call chopped the first timber here in 1774, but left in the fall." Child's Windsor County Directory, page 84, says: "In 1774, James Call came into town (referring to Barnard) and chopped some timber, but left in the autumn." In the History of Windsor County, Vt. (Aldrich and Holmes), on page 576, is the following: "The honor of being the first settler of Barnard, although, perhaps temporary, is generally conceded to James Call, who came to the town in 1774, and made a clearing, but left during the fall of that year. His name does not appear in the old records of town meetings, and no authorities seem to assert that he again returned to the locality, although the family name, but spelled **Caul**, does appear among the first town officers."

The next record of him is in the list of Revolutionary soldiers. At the time of the Revolution, the territory which is now Vermont, was in dispute between New Hampshire and New York. The latter state claimed what is now Windsor Co., Vermont, and in its records called it Cumberland County.

In the "Archives of New York," Vol. I, entitled the "Revolution," it is recorded that James Call, James Call, Jr., and Asa Call enlisted as privates in Capt. Wait's company of "Vermont Rangers," on August 7th, 1776. The fact that six others of the same company are mentioned in the History of Woodstock, Vt., as residents there and as being soldiers in the Company of Rangers, affords strong probability that the Calls were from that town. Ebenezer Call, who we know resided there, enlisted in the same month as corporal in another company.

The complete record of the service of James Call in Vermont may be had of the Adjutant General at Montpelier.

In the roll of New Hampshire Revolutionary soldiers the name of James Call appears in an expedition to Saratoga in July, 1777. He was from Charlestown. In the next year a James Call went from Springfield, N. H., with a company to Providence, R. I. He was recorded as being five feet, ten inches



in height, and of dark complexion. Whether these references are to the same man or to different men, one being James, Sr., and the other his son, or whether both refer to James, Jr., we shall never know.

A search in the land records of Woodstock, Vt., failed to show that James Call ever owned land there; but his name appears in company with that of Ebenezer Call, as a witness to a deed given by one Moses Evans to Joseph Call for twenty-six acres of land in Woodstock, April 24th, 1784. While the probabilities are that this was James, Sr., we are not sure that it was not his son, James.

### THE FAMILY OF JAMES CALL.

What is to be said further of James Call is tradition. The Woodstock account is that he was m. three times and that the first wife (name not known) was the mother of one ch., Sarah, who m. one Fuller and died without ch. The third wife was a girl named Nutting. So far the Woodstock tradition differs from the others, which are as follows:

James Call m. (1st) Rebecca Masters, daughter of John Masters. His ch. were:

1. Abigail, b. 1757. She m. Joel Bigelow. From a family record of her son, Levi Bigelow, it is said that she was b. at "Woodstock, Mass." This Woodstock is now in Connecticut, having been for many years claimed by both of these states and about 1775 was decided to belong to the latter.

2. James, b. 1760. His daughter, Mrs. Chamberlin, said that her father had told her that he was b. at Woodstock, Vt. (she thought), where she believed her aunt, Abigail (Call) Bigelow, was born. This could not have been, as that town was not in existence. The first settler went there in 1769. These independent references to Woodstock tend to confirm the belief that the first family of James, Sr., were b. in Woodstock, Conn. James, Jr., served in the Revolutionary War. He d. in or near Plattsburg, N. Y., ab. 1826. Simeon T. Call of Emington, Ill., is a grandson of James Call, Jr.

3. John M. (Masters) Call was b. 1761. His name (at least a John Call) is on the roll of Connecticut soldiers of the Revolution, in one list as from Woodstock and in another as from Hartland. The History of Woodstock, Vt., gives a paragraph concerning him. He was nine years in the Continental Army, and had a personal acquaintance with General Washington. He went to Woodstock ab. 1780. He r. three miles south of the village. He was respected for probity of character and filled some responsible offices. He m. Betsy Harwood, daughter of James Harwood. He d. in 1814. The John Call in the Con-



necticut list of soldiers may have been his uncle, John Call. Rev. Samuel Call of Boonville, N. Y., is a grandson of John M. Call.

4. Hannah. She m. Elijah Brown. Corbett P. Brown of Woodstock, Vt., is a grandson.

5. Asa. He served in the War of the Revolution. He r. in Perry, Ohio, the latter part of his life.

6. Silas, was also a soldier.

7. Luther. He enlisted in the War of the Revolution, but after entering the service, was never heard from.

8. Mary. She m. a man named Kinsley.

James Call's second wife was Anna Powers, aged fifteen. This is probably the correct name. The marriage occurred ab. 1780. Rufus Call gives the latter name and it is somewhat corroborated by the fact that the History of Woodstock mentions a large family named Powers, living there at the time of the marriage, while the name Nutting does not occur in the history of the town. James Call's second family consisted of:

1. Joseph. Mrs. Chamberlin estimated the date of his birth as 1781. The writer's grandmother, Martha (Bigelow) Fisk, daughter of Abigail (Call) Bigelow, was known to say that her uncle, Joseph Call, was ab. her age. She was b. 1781 or 1782. This son Joseph, familiarly called "Big Joe," was the Samson, not only of his own, but of succeeding generations. He is said to have been six feet three inches in height, and to have possessed the strength of three ordinary men. In the History of Woodstock, is the following: "Next to Joseph Call, Capt. Nathaniel Wood was reputed the man of greatest physical strength who ever r. in Woodstock." He kept a jewelry or watch and clock repairing shop near "The Green." He left Woodstock ab. 1814. He r. in Jay, N. Y. He was a humberman and carpenter. Two or three of his sons settled at Green Bay, Wisconsin. He d. ab. 1833. Numerous stories are told of his astonishing physical strength. It is satisfactory to be able to say that he never employed his powers in exhibition of the brutal instinct; but many incidents are related of the use of his muscular superiority to the help of his fellow men. Had he been aided by the scientific appliances with which Sandow and his imitators perform such wonders in these days, he would doubtless have excelled the strong men of the present generation. The writer regrets that he did not secure a copy of a book mentioning the exploits of Joseph Call, which he happened to see several years ago.

2. Jesse. He gave promise of superior physical strength. He d. young.





3. Jonathan. He moved to Perry, Ohio, and d. there.

4. Alanson is said to have gone south and changed his name to McCall.

5. Enos. Moved to Canada, became quite wealthy. D. in Perry, O.

6. Richard. Also went to Ohio.

7. Calvin.

8. Joel.

There are said to have been three or four ch. who d. in infancy. It is not pretended that the names of the ch. are given in the order of their birth.

James Call d. ab. 1805, at the home of one of his ch. His widow was living with a son in Perry, Ohio, in 1833.

It was the intention of the compiler to continue the search in town records for James Call's marriage and the births of his ch. Suggestions will be thankfully received. If such record exists, it will be found. We are on the right course, proofs of which appear all along the way.

### HISTORY AND TRADITION COMPARED.

The circumstantial evidence tending to prove that the James Call of tradition and the James Call of history are identical, is very strong. It is, in fact, so forcible as to leave no room for doubt. At the risk of wearying ourselves with repetition, let us consider the facts on both sides, briefly stated in parallel columns, that we may know how completely corroborative of each other history and tradition may be. It is the belief of the writer that the harmony between these statements—historical and traditional—cannot be explained upon any other hypothesis than that they relate to the same man.

#### Tradition.

1. It was estimated that James Call was b. ab. 1722. There was no knowledge nor conjecture as to the place of his birth.

2. His grandfather "made and peddled wooden heels."

3. The family name of his grandmother was believed to have been Sprague.

4. He was associated at Woodstock, Vt., with a "deacon" Joseph Call, who was said to have been his brother.

5. He was associated at Woodstock with an Ebenezer Call, who was believed by one of the family seventy-five years later, to have been a brother.

#### History.

1. There was a James Call b. at Malden, Mass., 1728.

2. His father was a "heel maker (of wood probably)."

3. His mother's maiden name was Abigail Sprague.

4. He had a brother Joseph three years older than he and there was a "deacon" Joseph Call at Woodstock, Vt., when James was there.

5. He had a cousin Ebenezer Call two years younger than he. There was an Ebenezer Call at Woodstock, Vt., with whom James was associated.

6. At Leicester, Mass., in 1762, Joseph and Ebenezer Call m.





## Tradition—Continued.

6. His brothers Joseph and Ebenezer m. sisters—Elizabeth and Mary Sanderson.

7. His brothers Joseph and Ebenezer m. their cousins.

8. His oldest son was named James in accordance with a custom of the family that had prevailed for generations, of giving the oldest son the name of his father.

9. He had brothers Joseph, Ebenezer, Samuel, John, and Nathan, and two sisters.

10. His brother Samuel had a son Amos.

11. He had a daughter named Abigail.

12. He had a son Joseph.

13. He had a son John, though this son may have been named from his mother's father, considering that he took the name Masters.

14. He had a son Jonathan.

15. He had a son Richard.

16. He had a daughter Sarah.

17. He had a daughter and a granddaughter named Hannah.

18. He had a daughter Mary.

19. He had a granddaughter named Martha.

## History—Continued.

sisters—Elizabeth and Mary Sanderson.

7. Elizabeth and Mary Sanderson were second cousins to Joseph Call.

8. The records show that for four generations in America, preceding James, the oldest son, took the name of his father, both in his line and among collaterals; there being but three exceptions in sixteen families containing sons.

9. He had brothers Samuel, Joseph, John, and Nathan, and three sisters.

10. Among the ch. of his brother Samuel was an Amos; the oldest son was Samuel.

11. His mother and one sister were named Abigail.

12. He had a brother Joseph.

13. His great grandfather, his grandfather, an uncle, and a brother were named John.

14. He had an uncle, Jonathan.

15. He had an uncle, Richard.

16. His grandmother (Sprague) and an aunt were named Sarah.

17. He had an aunt named Hannah.

18. He had two aunts named Mary.

19. He had a sister, an aunt, and a grandmother (Call) named Martha.

These facts show beyond all doubt that we are descended from the Charlestown Calls. So far as we can trace them in history, they are shown to have been English. At what time the original Thomas, John and Philip or their ancestors went into England, and for what reason, may, for aught that history tells us, accord precisely with our traditions, but these facts, together with any changes that may have been made in the name, and the reasons therefor, may never be made known. This, however, we do know: They were men of whom we need not be ashamed. They served their generation in the fear of God. May we as descendants do them no dishonor by failure to act our part as well. It may be worth while to say here that there are or have been descendants of the Call family in the following towns: Sanburnton, Manchester, Windham, Newport, Portsmouth, Weare, and Boscawen, New Hampshire;



New London, Connecticut; Pownalsboro, Maine, and Richmond, Virginia.

The Call family in America is not a large one. There has been a recent effort made to prepare a genealogy of the family. The task would not be a great one. It is to be hoped that the work will be completed. Every member of the family will contribute his share of the record that the name may not perish from the earth. Its descendants, though not numerous, are widely scattered throughout the east, west, and south. It would be a delight to meet them all, brought together in a family record.

## **FAMILIES CONNECTED WITH THE CALL FAMILY BY MARRIAGE.**

### **THE SPRAGUE FAMILY.**

This is one of the largest and most influential families in America.

I. Edward Sprague, lived in Upway, Dorsetshire, England. He was a fuller, and a man of some property and influence. His wife was Christian ——. He had six eh., of whom three sons came to America. Edward d. in 1614. In September, 1628, the three sons, Ralph, Richard, and William, came over in the ship "Abigail" and landed at Salem. Felt's Annals of Salem states that the three Spragues came over, either in company with John Endicott or by ship at their own expense. They were leaders in an expedition by the order of, or by permission of, Endicott from Salem in the year 1628, through the forest to the westward. They went twelve miles or more and found a tribe of Indians with whom they spent some time, being the first white men that had ever been where Charlestown now is. Here they soon settled, probably the next year. Richard had no issue. Ralph and William were ancestors of large families. In 1623, a Francis Sprague, not known to have been related to the Sprague brothers, landed at Plymouth. He had a few descendants; but nearly all of the name in America were descended from Ralph and William. The latter soon went to Hingham, Mass., where he had a large family, some of whom found their way to Rhode Island. (See the Genealogy of the Spragues.) Joseph Sprague, a descendant of Ralph, was mayor of Brooklyn, New York, in 1843.

II. Ralph Sprague was the oldest of the brothers, and was b. about 1603, as it was said that he was twenty-five when he came to America. He was one of the founders of Charlestown. He was a member of the first church at Boston, and was number 4 of those who left that church to found the first church



at Charlestown, November 2, 1632. He m. Joanna Corbin before coming to America. Her father's name was John Corbin. This fact is made known by a letter that John Corbin wrote to his "son" Ralph Sprague, in 1651. He mentioned real estate that belonged to Ralph in England. The writer was not aware of the death of Ralph, the year before. Ralph Sprague had six ch., two of whom came to America with him. He was a farmer. Frothingham's History of Charlestown says, "He was a prominent and valuable citizen, active in promoting the welfare of the town and of the colony." He was a constable and selectman several years, and a representative to the General Court nine years. He was lieutenant in 1639. On account of privations suffered by him, as one of the founders of Charlestown, the General Court granted him one hundred acres of land. He d. in 1650, at Malden.

III. **Samuel Sprague** (Lieut.) was the third ch. of Ralph Sprague. He was b. 1632, at Charlestown; but r. in Malden. He m. Rebecca Crawford in Boston, 1655. He had five ch. He d. in 1696. "His gravestone is in Malden." His third ch. was:

IV. **Samuel Sprague**, b. in Malden, 1662. He married Sarah —, ab. 1684. He had eleven ch. He d. before 1738. His tenth ch. was:

V. **Abigail Sprague**, b. 1702. She m. Samuel Call ab. 1721. She was living in 1748. Her fourth child was:

James Call, b. 1728, at Malden.

### THE LOWDEN (OR LOUDEN) FAMILY.

I. **Richard Lowden** (styled sergeant) was an inhabitant of Charlestown in 1638. He was b. in England, 1612. He m. Mary Cole ab. 1640. He had nine ch. He d. in 1700. His eighth ch. was:

II. **Martha Lowden**. She was b. at Charlestown, 1659. She m. (Capt.) John Call, 1681. She d. 1729.

### THE COLE (OR COLES) FAMILY.

I. **Ryse (or Rice) Cole** was an inhabitant of Charlestown in 1629. The record says he "was ninth of the first list of thirteen." Wyman says he was number 109 of the original members of the church. Frothingham says he was number 14 of those who came from the first church of Boston, to found the first church of Charlestown. His wife was Arnold —. He had five ch. He d. in 1646. His fourth ch. was:

II. **Mary Cole**, who m. Richard Lowden ab. 1640.



### THE KETTELL (OR KETTLE) FAMILY.

I. Richard Kettell was b. in England in 1609. He was a butcher and he also worked at the cooper's trade. He was sergeant of a company. He was selectman several years and was chosen sealer of weights and measures. He m. Esther (or Hester) Ward ab. 1636. He had six ch. He d. in 1680. His first ch. was:

II. Hannah Kettell. She was b. in 1637 at Charlestown. She m. John Call 1656. She d. in 1789. It may be interesting to know that the author, Henry D. Thoreau, was a descendant of Richard Kettell.

The following are our Puritan ancestors who resided at Charleston before 1650:

Thomas Call and his wife.	1655).
John Call and his wife.	Bennett _____.
Ryse (or Rice) Cole and his wife.	Hannah Hettell. Arnold _____.
Richard Kettell and his wife.	Hester (or Esther) Ward.
Richard Lowden and his wife.	Mary Cole.
Ralph Sprague and his wife.	Joanna Corbin.
Samuel Sprague (not m. until	

The names Bennett and Arnold are probably family names, though in the record they appear as above. These names are taken from Wyman's Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown. T. B. Wyman, the compiler, and Frothingham, the author of the History of Charlestown, were cousins, and were descended from Thomas Call and his son John. Wyman was engaged forty years on his work, completing it in 1879.

### PATRIOTIC HEREDITARY SOCIETIES.

We are, by virtue of our ancestry, entitled to membership in the following societies:

1. Female descendants of a founder of a town in America may join "The Colonial Dames of America," and male descendants may join "The Colonial Order." (Ralph Sprague was one of the founders of Charlestown, Mass.)

2. Lineal male descendants of a soldier in a Colonial War in America may join "The Society of the Colonial Wars." (John Call was in King Phillip's War.)

3. Male or female descendants of a soldier in the Revolutionary War may join the Sons (or Daughters) of the American Revolution. (James Call was a soldier in the American Revolution, as were also his sons, John M., James, Asa, Silas, and Luther.)





In those days men served in the war from pure patriotism. James Call and his sons risked all they possessed in order that we might enjoy a liberty and peace which they had never known. We may take a just pride in their patriotic spirit.

There appear a few names whose family record it has not been possible to find. Any additional information that may come to light will be carefully preserved.

By connecting his ancestral line with the family of James Call, each recipient of this record will complete an accurate lineage traced back to the Puritans, who, with the Pilgrims, laid the foundation of all that is best in our inherited civil and religious liberty.

Respectfully submitted by

Your kinsman,

WILLIAM S. MILLS.

Great grandson of

Joel Bigelow and Abigail Call, who were m. at Springfield, Vermont, ab. 1775, where they r. till ab. 1789, when they moved to Salisbury, Vermont. Here they r. until Joel d. ab. 1815, or 1816, aged 68 or 69, after which Abigail went to Canada to live with a son, where she d. 1849. Their daughter, Martha Bigelow, b. 1781, m. Eber Fisk, 1796, of Brandon, Vermont, one of whose daughters was Leura Fisk, who m. William Mills, 1831.

### THE CALL RECORD

**And those connected with the Call families continued.**

"Tell ye your children of it, and let your children tell their children, and their children another generation." Joel 1-3.

The following record starts with James Call, who was one of the sons of James Call mentioned and described in the foregoing record, as having been born in 1728 and having a large family of 13 sons and 3 daughters, of whom there were 5 of the sons and also himself in the War of the Revolution. The writer and compiler of the following record is the son of William, who is the son of James Call, Jr. He knows nothing more about the brothers and sisters of James Call, Jr., than what is in the foregoing record, compiled by William S. Mills. But very likely there are records in existence where very much could be learned about James Call, Sr., and his large family.

This record is designed to simply give a brief sketch of each individual from James Call, Jr., including his wife and children, down to and including all of his grandchildren, and also all the husbands and wives of the children and grandchildren, and afterward give the names of all the great-grandchildren and the address of each if possible.

The writer either has copies of family records or the record



itself of James and wife and of each one of his children that has had a family. He has seen and been well acquainted with each of the children that grew up of the James Call family, and also his own brothers and sisters and some of his cousins. He has had help from Mrs. Permelia C. Fisk, Mrs. Harriet T. Clark, Mr. Albert Brishin and from Mrs. Elizabeth Chamberlin, in letters received from her prior to 1880 and other helps. Believing the record by William S. Mills should be printed, that all interested might have a copy, has been the inducement to extend the record down as far as it goes, and have it all printed together. It was not from any selfish motive, but because the writer believed it ought to be done, and there was no one else that would do it.

In writing up each individual life it has been a pleasure, thinking they would be remembered in future years. Still, feelings of sadness as one by one comes before the mind has been intermingled; but the pleasure has been greatest. In a letter received from Mrs. Elizabeth Chamberlin, dated Feb. 23, 1879, she writes as follows: "My father was a soldier in the Revolutionary War at the time of mother's birth. He was a very old man of his age, having lost his health in the army. He was born on the 14th of May, 1760, and died March 13th, 1826. My mother was born Nov. 19th, 1776, and died July 18th, 1845." In another letter, dated Jan. 12th, 1879, she writes: "Dr. William K. Scott died last Sunday, aged 91 years. He was first cousin to my mother. His mother was a sister of my grandmother. My mother was named after his mother, Marcia Younglove. My grandmother's name was Elizabeth Younglove, for whom I was named."

The family record, now in the care of Mrs. Permelia C. Fisk, reads: "James Call was born May 14th, 1760; Marcia Harris was born Nov. 19th, 1776. James Call and Marcia Harris Middleton were married April 26, 1801. James Call died March 13, 1826. Marcia Call died July 18, 1845." Marcia Call was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harris, and Mrs. Harris before her marriage was Elizabeth Younglove. Marcia first married a Mr. Middleton, and by him had a girl and a boy, and after Mr. Middleton's death she married James Call. They lived in Essex and Clinton Counties, N. Y. They lived near Plattsburg, N. Y., at the time of his death, and she lived with Mrs. Chamberlin in Plattsburg, N. Y., at the time of her death. There were 9 children, including the Middleton children, born.

Counting from Thomas Call, who sailed to America in 1636, James Call belongs to the sixth generation, and we now start on the seventh generation.

1. Peters Sally or Sarah, daughter of Marcia and Mr.



Middleton, probably born between 1795 and 1800, married David Peters, and lived near Plattsburg, N. Y. She died without children. Mr. Peters was at one time keeper of the poor-house in Clinton County, N. Y. He married again and lived and died near Plattsburg.

2. Middleton, Lewis, son of Marcia and Mr. Middleton, born probably between 1795 and 1800, grew up to middle manhood and was lost track of.

3. Call, William, 1803-1805, son of James and Marcia Call, born Sept. 2, 1803, died Aug. 20, 1805.

4. Somers, Catherine, 1805-1887, daughter of James and Marcia Call, born in New York, Aug. 10, 1805, married Henry Somers of New York, Nov. 19, 1822. Henry was born Sept. 25, 1797, and died Jan. 28, 1866. They lived at the time of his death in Jay, N. Y., and many years before. There were 9 children born to them, of which there are but one now living. Catherine moved to Illinois with her daughter's family in 1868, and lived with them until her death, which occurred in Streator, Ill., March 16, 1887.

5. Call, William, 1808-1869, son of James and Marcia Call, born in Chesterfield, Essex County, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1808, married Olive, daughter of Levi and Sarah Trumball, of Jay, Essex County, N. Y., April 14, 1831. They lived in Essex and Clinton counties. Olive died near Plattsburg, N. Y., July 20, 1849. There were 10 children born, 9 of whom were living at this time. In 1850 William and children, with his sister Pernelia, moved to Waltham, LaSalle County, Ill. On Jan. 17, 1853, William took for his second wife, Mrs. Mary Ann Hill, of Waltham. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Litchfield, of Brooklyn, Conn., and was born there Aug. 29, 1808. She first married Eldridge Hill, and by him had one son, who was then living. Mr. Hill died in 1851. After the marriage of William and Mary Ann they lived together on the farm that was Mr. Hill's until May 28, 1865, when Mary Ann died. After her death William lived with his daughter Harriet, now near Emington, Ill., until he died March 9, 1869. There were no children of the last marriage. While in the East, before 1850, the occupation or business of William Call was chopping wood, teaming and farming, he had a good business education, accompanied by fair ability and strict integrity. He filled the various offices of the townships in which he lived, including the highest. During the Civil War he was an active supporter of Abraham Lincoln. Five of his sons were in the army on the Union side, and also his stepson, the only son of his second wife, was in this same great army. Three of these sons never returned.





6. Chamberlin, Elizabeth, 1810-1881, daughter of James and Marcia Call, born in New York Oct. 4, 1810. She attended the academy in Plattsburg, N. Y., when about 16 years of age, as did also her brother William at the same time. After graduating she taught school until about 25 years old, when she married Captain Lot Chamberlin, of Plattsburg, N. Y. They lived thereafter in Plattsburg until their death. Lot commanded several boats on Lake Champlain, and was once sheriff of Clinton County, N. Y. They were both friendly to the poor, and were once quite wealthy. Lot died in 1872; Elizabeth died at her home in Plattsburg March 28, 1881. Jessie Elizabeth, daughter of Harriet T. Clark, lived with Mrs. Chamberlin nearly five years previous to her death, and was of great assistance to her in her declining days and when she died. They had no children.

7. Brisbin, Phebe, 1812-1901, daughter of James and Marcia Call, born in New York Oct. 10, 1812. She married Robert Brisbin of New York June 21, 1829. He was born Aug. 18, 1809, and died Nov. 19, 1876. Phebe died Sept. 22, 1901. They were married in Clinton County, N. Y., and they probably lived in that part of the state, as they were in the state several years. They then moved to Huron County, Ohio, and lived many years; then moved to Wood County, Ohio, near Weston, where they lived until they died. They were farmers, and raised a large family that mostly became farmers. They had 12 children, and all grew up but one. Five of the boys were in the army during the Civil War on the side of the Union. One was killed in battle. After the death of Robert, Phebe lived with her daughter Phebe Ann until her death.

8. Call, Permelia, 1815-1817, daughter of James and Marcia Call, born Jan. 15, 1815, died March, 1817.

9. Call, Permelia, 1817-1865, daughter of James and Marcia Call, born in New York Nov. 15, 1817. She received a good education and taught school several years, until her health failed, and was an invalid a long time. She went to Illinois with her brother William in 1850, and remained about two years, which improved her health considerably. She lived with her sisters Elizabeth and Catherine, and finally died at the home of her sister Catherine, in Jay, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1865.

We are now through with the seventh generation, of which much more could be said, but suffice it to say they were all religious and God-fearing people, as far as the writer knows and believes. They have all gone from this world to their final reward, where the next generation are fast moving to.

We now start on generation the eight from Thomas Call, who sailed to America in 1636.





1. Somers, Lewis, 1824-1885, a soldier in the Civil War on the side of the Union. He was born in Essex County, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1824, and was married and had a family. He enlisted in the Union army and was honorably discharged. There was one son living in 1885. He was a son of Catherine and Henry Somers. He died in 1885.

2. Somers, Alonzo, 1826-1826.

3. Somers, Henry, 1831-1831.

4. Somers, Charles, 1833-1833.

5. Fisk, Permelia C., 1835-...., daughter of Catherine and Henry Somers, was born in New York June 16, 1835, and was brought up and educated in Jay and Plattsburg, N. Y. She married Joshua P., son of William and Abigail R. Fisk, at her home in Jay, N. Y., May 31, 1865. Joshua was born in Clinton County, N. Y., May 3, 1835. They lived in that part of the state until 1868, when they moved to Livingston County, Ill. They lived and farmed here several years, when they moved to Streator, Ill., where they now live. Mr. Fisk has worked in the insurance line for many years. They have two daughters living near them.

6. Somers, John, 1838-1838.

7. Somers, Sarah M., 1840-1840.

8. Somers, Lot C., 1842-1842.

9. Somers, Charlotte, 1844-1844.

The foregoing are the nine children of Catherine and Henry Somers.

1. Meserve, Elizabeth, 1832-...., daughter of William and Olive Call, was born in Essex County, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1832. She received a common school education and helped keep house. She moved West with her father's family, and was the mainstay in the house after her mother's death. She married Joseph Manning, son of Joseph Meserve, Feb. 28, 1855, who then lived in Waltham, Ill. He was born Dec. 20, 1832. They lived in Waltham eight years, then in Iowa a few years, then moved to Nebraska, near Firth, where they lived until Mr. Meserve died, April 3, 1903. He was a large farmer, both in Illinois and in Nebraska. Elizabeth still lives near Firth, Neb. There were 10 children born of this union, 6 of whom are still living.

2. Call, James, 1833-1865, son of William and Olive Call, was born in Essex County, N. Y., April 12, 1833. He attended school and helped his father chop wood and clear the land from stumps and stones until 1850, when he moved with his father's family to Waltham, Ill. He returned to Clinton and Essex counties, N. Y., in 1851, and remained in that part of the state until after he got married. He married Loruhami, daugh-



ter of Henry and Sarah Morse, of Canton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1854. She was born June 9, 1837. Shortly after their marriage they moved to Waltham, Ill. They lived there a few years and then moved to Missouri. And when the Civil War broke out they moved back to Waltham, and remained there until the spring of 1864. They moved to Livingston County, Ill., east of Odell, and now near Emington, Ill., and started farming there. On the morning of June 9, 1865, while on the road to Odell, James and his team of horses were instantly killed by lightning. There were 4 children then living. Lornhami, after a few years, married William Forth, of Utica, Ill. They farmed a few years near Odell, Ill., and then moved to Wisconsin, near Kenosha, and farmed several years. She died near Kenosha, Wis., March 5, 1890. There are no children of the last marriage living and but 3 of the first marriage are living.

3. Clark, Harriet T., 1834-...., daughter of William and Olive Call, was born in Essex County, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1834. She was educated in Essex and Clinton Counties, N. Y., and helped in keeping house. Moved with her father's family to Waltham, Ill., in 1850. She married Luther, son of Luther and Harriet Clark, March 11, 1852, who then lived in Waltham. Luther was born in Amherst, N. H., April 29, 1825. They lived in Waltham about five years, then moved to Missouri, and lived there until the Civil War broke out, when Luther enlisted in the First Nebraska Infantry, and his family moved back to Waltham. They then had 3 children. Luther served in the army three years, and then re-enlisted. The regiment became cavalry, and at the end of the war they were in Nebraska to fight Indians. Luther served about five years. About 1866 they moved on their farm, now near Emington, Ill., and lived there until his death, which took place May 13, 1902. Mrs. Clark and some of her children still live on the old homestead. There are 5 children now living.

4. Call, Levi T., 1836-...., a soldier in the Civil War on the side of the Union. Son of William and Olive Call; born in Essex County, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1836, moved with his parents to Clinton County, N. Y., in 1846, then moved to Waltham, Ill., with his father's family in 1850. In these places he was brought up and educated. He learned to chop wood before coming West and was an expert at that business. In the fall of 1857 he married Amanda, the daughter of Alexander and Lydia Patterson, who was born near Dayton, Ohio, in October, 1834. They lived and farmed in Waltham, Ill., a short time, and then moved to Missouri, where Levi chopped wood and such work. About 1859 or 1860 they moved to Kansas to get a



home and grow up with the country. But they had many obstacles to contend with. There was famine, war and pestilence. Levi joined the Home Guards of Kansas, which were frequently called out during the war to fight the guerrilla bands from Missouri. They were raided twice by these bands. Grasshoppers came and covered the face of the earth. They located near Fort Scott, Kan., where Levi still owns a small farm. Amanda died Nov. 16, 1905. There are 8 children now living.

5. Call, Sergeant Edwin, 1839-1862. A soldier in the Civil War, on the side of the Union. Son of William and Olive Call, was born in Essex County, N. Y., May 9, 1839. He was raised on the farm and had a common school education. He came with his father's family to Waltham, Ill., in 1850, and lived there until about 1861, when he was in Missouri. He enlisted in Company C, Sixth Missouri Infantry, at the beginning of the Civil War, and was in many battles. He died of sickness in Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 25, 1862.

6. Call, Simeon T., 1841-...., a soldier in the Civil War on the side of the Union. Son of William and Olive Call; was born in Essex County, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1841. He followed his father and family from Essex to Clinton County, N. Y., and in 1850 to Waltham, Ill. Attended the public schools and worked on the farm until September 25, 1861, when he enlisted in Company A, Yates Sharpshooters, or Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry, and left for the South. He was in many skirmishes and a few battles, and was severely wounded at the battle of Corinth, Miss., Oct. 4, 1862, and discharged for disability Feb. 13, 1863. After remaining at home one year, he went to Livingston County and located on a farm he had bought, now near Ewington, Ill. On Oct. 14th, 1865, he married Phebe, the daughter of Alfred and Ann W. Gallup, of Livingston County, Ill. She had taught school two terms previous to her marriage. Phebe was born in Worcester, Mass., June 28, 1849. Her great-grandfather, whose name was John Gallup, was in the War of the Revolution. They lived on the farm of their own, near Ewington, until Phebe died, July 5, 1889. Of this union 5 children were then living. The second marriage of Simeon took place on Nov. 19, 1890, when he was married to Mrs. Mary Buckingham, of Forrest, Ill. She was the daughter of Frank and Mary Cooley, of LaSalle, Ill., where she was born Oct. 21, 1853. She was first married to Henry Buckingham, of Forrest, in 1884. He died in 1886, leaving no children. Two boys were born and are now living of this second marriage, and there are 4 children of the first marriage living. Simeon T. is the compiler of this record.

7. Call, David P., 1843-1862. A soldier of the Civil War





on the Union side. Son of William and Olive Call; was born in Essex County, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1843, and came with his father's family to Waltham, Ill., in 1850. He attended the public schools and worked on the farm until in September, 1861, when he enlisted in Company B, Fourth Illinois Cavalry, and went South. He saw considerable service, being in a good many skirmishes and scouting parties, as well as battles. He died of typhoid fever during the siege of Corinth, Miss., near Monterey, May 30, 1862.

8. Call, Corporal Thomas T., 1845-1862. A soldier in the Civil War on the side of the Union, son of William and Olive Call; was born in Essex County, N. Y., Oct. 9, 1845, and moved with his father's family to Waltham in 1850. He went to the public school and worked on the farm until Sept. 25, 1861, when he enlisted in Company A, Yates Sharpshooters, or Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry, when he went South. He was in many skirmishes and some battles. On May 3, 1862, at the battle of Farmington, near Corinth, Miss., he was shot through the lungs, and died twenty-four hours after.

9. Call, Lot C., 1847-1847. Son of William and Olive Call.

10. Gallup, Sarah Olive, 1849-1876, daughter of William and Olive Call; was born in Clinton County, N. Y., July 9, 1849. She was educated and brought up in Waltham, Ill. About 1873 or later she went East and spent a year visiting her father and mother's relatives, previous to her marriage. About the first of September, 1875, she was married to Frederick A. Gallup, of Livingston County, Ill. He was the son of Alfred and Ann W. Gallup, of the same county, and was born in East Brookfield, Mass., Nov. 3, 1846. His great-grandfather, John Gallup, was in the War of the Revolution. They ran a store at Lawn Ridge, Ill., nearly a year, when Sarah Olive died, Oct. 15, 1876. Frederick is still living. There was one son born of this union, who is still living.

11. Hill, John F., 1844-...., a soldier in the Civil War on the side of the Union. Son of Eldridge and Mary Ann Hill and stepson of William Call; born in Waltham, Ill., on the farm where he has always lived and now lives. He was educated at the public school. On March 29, 1864, he enlisted in Company C, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, and served until May 26, 1865. On Dec. 28, 1865, he was married to Katherine Ellinor, daughter of Seabury and Lydia Collins Mecomber. They are both living and have 4 children. On a granite monument are inscribed the names, company and regiment of seven soldiers who were killed and died in the vicinity of John F. Hill. It is located in the cemetery a mile south of Mr. Hill's. It was unveiled and dedicated by the "Grand Army of the Republic,"





many hundreds of people being present. The names of Edwin Call, David P. Call and Thomas T. Call, with their company and regiment, and also four more soldiers, are on the monument. Mr. Hill deserves the credit for this monument being placed there. John Hill was born Dec. 8, 1844; Katherine, his wife, was born in Windham County, Conn., Feb. 10, 1847. Their address is Utica, Ill.

1. Hunsicker, Marcia, 1830-1869. Daughter of Phebe and Robert Brisbin; born in New York June 9, 1830, moved with her parents to Huron County, Ohio, and in these places she was educated and brought up. She first married John Kettle, Sept. 10, 1850, and they lived in Huron County three or four years, then moved to Wood County, Ohio. They lived there until he died in 1857. She afterward married Isaac Hunsicker and lived with him until she died Aug. 3, 1869. There were 3 children from the first marriage and 3 from the second marriage, making 6 children now living.

2. Brisbin, William H., 1832-1832. Son of Phebe and Robert Brisbin.

3. Brisbin, James H., 1833 . . . . a soldier in the Civil War on the Union side; born in New York, May 7, 1833, son of Phebe and Robert Brisbin; educated and brought up on the farm in Huron and Wood Counties, Ohio. He married Rebecca Gingery, Oct. 10, 1858, and they lived together many years. James enlisted in Company H, Twenty-first Regiment, Ohio Infantry, in 1861, and was discharged for disability in 1862. There were 6 children born. James lives near Topeka, Kan. About 1857 James visited his uncle William and family in Waltham, Ill., and remained around several months in that neighborhood and then returned home to Weston, Ohio.

4. Brisbin, Corporal Levi B., 1835-1863. A soldier in the Civil War on the side of the Union. Son of Phebe and Robert Brisbin; born in Huron County, Ohio, educated and brought up in Huron and Wood Counties, Ohio; born April 17, 1835. He enlisted in Company H, Twenty-first Regiment, Ohio Infantry, in 1861. He was in many battles and skirmishes. At the battle of Stone River he was shot through the lungs and lived seventeen days and died Jan. 17, 1863.

5. Ford, Elizabeth O., 1837-1889. Daughter of Phebe and Robert Brisbin; born in Huron County Aug. 15, 1837; she was educated and brought up in Huron and Wood counties, Ohio. She married John Ford Dec. 11, 1855. She died in 1889. There were 7 children born, and are probably now living.

6. Brisbin, Corporal Marion Francis, 1839-. . . . a soldier in the Civil War on the side of the Union. Son of Phebe and Robert Brisbin; born in Huron County, Ohio, March 16, 1839,



educated and brought up on the farm in Huron and Wood Counties, Ohio. He married Charlotte Cornell Dec. 31, 1859. In 1861 he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-first Regiment, Ohio Infantry, for three years. He served his time and re-enlisted, was in about five years and was honorably discharged. He died from disabilities contracted in the army some time in the early seventies. Of this union there are 5 children.

7. Dewese, Ellen P., 1841-1900. Daughter of Phebe and Robert Brisbin; born in Huron County, Ohio, May 8, 1841, educated and brought up in Huron and Wood Counties, Ohio. She married Jesse Dewese Dec. 18, 1860. She died March 12, 1900. Seven children were born and probably now living.

8. Brisbin, Sergeant Eugene, 1849-1905. A soldier in the Civil War on the side of the Union. Son of Phebe and Robert Brisbin; born in Hunts Corners, Huron County, Ohio, Feb. 21, 1843, educated and brought up in Huron and Wood Counties, O., on the farm. In 1861 he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-first Regiment, Ohio Infantry, and served three years, then re-enlisted and served to the end of the war. He was severely wounded during the latter part of the war. After being honorably discharged he came home, and Aug. 17, 1865, Eugene married Lovina, daughter of Isaac Hunsicker. They lived in Bowling Green, Ohio, when he died, March 23, 1905. There are four children living. Lovina lives in or near Bowling Green, Ohio. The name of Lovina's mother before marriage to Isaac Hunsicker was Mary Tyson.

9. Brisbin, Albert, 1845-...., a soldier in the Civil War on the side of the Union. Son of Phebe and Robert Brisbin; born in Huron County, Ohio, Feb. 6, 1845, educated and brought up on the farm in Huron and Wood Counties, Ohio. He enlisted in Company H, Twenty-first Regiment, Ohio Infantry, in 1864, and served sixteen months, or to the end of the war. He afterwards taught school for twenty years. On March 14, 1880, Albert married Susan Olive, daughter of J. T. and Sarah E. Jones, of Ohio. They have three children. Albert followed house building and painting after he quit teaching school; his health is now poor. They live in Bowling Green, Ohio, in a home of their own. Susan Olive was born in Linnville, Ohio, July 28, 1848.

10. Brisbin, Charles, 1848-...., son of Phebe and Robert Brisbin; born in Huron County, Ohio, May 3, 1848, educated and brought up on the farm in Wood County, Ohio. Charles enlisted in the Civil War, but on examination was not accepted on account of his eyes. He is now nearly blind and lives at Sturgis, Mich. Has been married twice and has no children.

11. Brisbin, William L., 1850-...., son of Phebe and



Robert Brisbin; born in Huron or Wood County, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1850, educated and brought up on the farm in Wood County, Ohio. He has been married twice and has two children. His address is Stambury, Colt County, N. Y.

12. Conklin, Phebe, Ann, 1853 . . . , daughter of Phebe and Robert Brisbin; educated and brought up in Wood County, Ohio, where she was born March 25, 1853. She taught school when she was 16 and a few years after, then she went into the millinery business until Oct. 6, 1874, when she was married to Charles L. Conklin. They live on the old homestead two and one-half miles north of Weston, Ohio, where Phebe Ann was born, and which they now own. Phebe Ann has lived in the neighborhood all her life, and after her father's death she and her mother lived together mostly until her mother's death. They have three children.

We are now through with the eighth generation in the way of sketching their lives. Much more could have been written about some if the writer had taken more time and traveled around considerably.

The names and addresses of the ninth generation, as far as learned, are as follows:

1. Mrs. Katie F. Eugle, North Sterling St., Streator, Ill.
2. Miss Anna May Fisk, 503 E. Morrell St., Streator, Ill.
3. Joseph M. Meserve, Lincoln, Neb.
4. Charles Meserve, Lincoln, Neb.
5. Mrs. Amelia A. Bailey, Firth, Neb.
6. William H. H. Meserve, Firth, Neb.
7. Mrs. Harriet L. Kirk, Firth, Neb.
8. Mrs. Candace M. Shull, Firth, Neb.
9. Mrs. Abigail C. Rogers, Box 326, Kenosha, Wis.
10. Thomas J. Call, 505 Bond St., Kenosha, Wis.
11. James W. Call, Corliss, Wis.
12. Mrs. Rosie A. Mosher, Emington, Ill.
13. Charles S. Clark, Emington, Ill.
14. Mrs. Jessie E. Beecher, University Place, Neb.
15. Mrs. Emily J. Drew, Gardner, Ill.
16. Martin L. Clark, Clarion, Iowa.
17. Mrs. Ellen C. Gallup, 9 S. Walsatch Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.
18. Simeon E. Call, Fulton, Kan.
19. Miss May D. Call, Fulton, Kan.
20. William A. Call, Dillon, Mont.
21. Edwin L. Call, Apex, Mont.
22. Thomas J. Call, Blaine, Mont.
23. Mrs. Carrie Olive Clark, 307 Van Buren St., Pueblo, Colo.



24. Oscar L. Call, 1214 Summit Ave., Springfield, Mo.
25. Edwin S. Call, Kenosha, Wis.
26. Mrs. Evelyn L. Baker, Kenosha, Wis.
27. Ernest L. Call, Emington, Ill.
28. Frank W. Call, Emington, Ill.
29. Lincoln Wray Call, Emington, Ill.
30. Clare Trumbull Call, Emington, Ill.
31. J. Lester Gallup, 508 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
32. John Elliot Hill, Triumph, Ill.
33. Mrs. Mary L. Dana, Utica, Ill.
34. Miss Mande E. Hill, Utica, Ill.
35. Miss Katherine M. Hill, Utica, Ill.
36. Herbert Brisbin, Portage, Ohio.
37. Mrs. Phebe Jane Phillips, Kalamazoo, Mich.
38. Mrs. Mary Etta Brandon, Bowling Green, Ohio.
39. Manford Edward Brisbin, Leocompton, Kan.
40. Mrs. Mary Jane Underwood, Stanton, Mich.
41. Levi Hunsicker, Stanton, Mich.
42. Edwin Kettle, Sidney, Mich.
43. Mrs. Alice A. Ackerman, Wilson, N. Y.
44. Cornelious J. Hunsicker, McGuffey, Ohio.
45. Mrs. Rena E. Wellman, Box 6, Sheridan, Mich.
46. Biron Ford, 1244 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.
47. Orren Brisbin, Weston, Ohio.
48. Mrs. Geneva Miller, 1543 Lebanon St., Toledo, Ohio.
49. A. B. Brisbin, Deshler, Ohio.
50. Mrs. C. E. Straun, Custer, Ohio.
51. Mrs. W. E. Kloppenslein, 15 S. Maple St., Bowling Green, Ohio.
52. Mrs. Howard Robison, Taft, Mont.
53. Mrs. George W. Dneat, North Baltimore, Ohio.
54. Mrs. Jessie Helvoigt, Bowling Green, Ohio.
55. Miss Edna Brisbin, Bowling Green, Ohio.
56. Mrs. Edson Brisbin, Weston, Ill.
57. George Brisbin, Weston, Ill.

There are not much more than one-half of the names of the grandchildren of Phebe and Robert Brisbin given in this record, for want of information. Hoping all who read the pages of the foregoing records will derive both profit and pleasure, and that in future years the different families may keep up a record, so that their children's children may be able to trace back and know as much as possible about their ancestors.

Your fellow kinsman,

SIMEON T. CALL.

Emington, Ill., Sept. 24th, 1908.





### ERRATA--FIRST BOOK.

Page 3, Line 21, read "*some* instances" *most* instances.

" 12    " 29, 1769, should be 1765

" 14    " 14 read " was the intention " is the intention

" 17 at bottom Arnold should be Arrolld

" 18 change Corbin to Warren

" 18    " Arnold to Arrolld

" 18 read 1655 opposite Samuel Sprague

" 18 Line 8, 1789 should be 1689

" 18 read Bennett opposite Thomas Call

" 18 read Hannah Kettell opposite John Call, not " Hettell "

" 21 middle, " Trumball " should be Trumbull

" 26 near bottom " Mecomber " should be Macomber

" 30 No. 56 should be Mrs. Edson Long

" 30 Nos. 56 & 57 should be Weston, *Ohio*, not Ill.



LINEAGES AND HISTORY  
OF THE  
**CALL FAMILY**  
CONTINUED WITH  
ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.



352 Clifton Place,

Brooklyn N. Y.,

March 31, 1910

Mr. Simeon T. Call :—

My dear Sir :

No reader of this history can fail to recognize the unselfish zeal that prompted you to print it, and I take pleasure in furnishing the few corrections and considerable additions which a further search, promised years ago, has brought to light.

Town records, church rolls, and land deeds have been examined, and it is hoped that the result of nearly fourteen years of spare time at the work will be gratifying to the descendants of the Call family who are so much indebted to you for the permanent form of the record.

There will be no difficulty in finding the proper places for the corrections and additions in the original story, although they are not made in consecutive order.

Among our ancestors, James Call (p. 9) was the prince of wanderers; but we have followed him, losing the trail for only a few years, and we have found enough concerning his brothers and sisters to enable the descendants of Samuel and Abigail (Sprague) Call to trace their lineages to the several families of other names that are here presented.

The work of searching, connecting, and arranging the material for this and other stories of my ancestry so fascinated me that I wrote a book on the subject; "Foundations of Genealogy." Believing you will enjoy the work I am sending you a copy.

The record made in 1896 with few exceptions was correct. Now we are able to furnish more, and it is not improper to say that the conclusion that we had found our ancestor, James Call, has been verified over and over again. While a few items yet remain hidden, it is a delight to have so full a knowledge of the ancestry of the Calls in America, and I hope there are more descendants whose names you can add to share in the pleasure.

This book is a record of a lineage—a tracing of a central line (Call) and others that are connected with it by marriage. Coming down the generations, for three hundred years this line is not unlike a stream, with its tributaries represented by the families joining at each marriage.

Descendants may trace their ancestry up to the line, with the assurance that back of the connecting point their lineages are here recorded.

The Call line for eight generations, with the years of marriage, and the maiden names of the wives whose descendants are interested, may be seen from the following :

- I. Thomas Call and wife, Emigrants, 1636.
- II John Call and Hannah Kettell, m. 1656.
- III. John Call and Martha Loudon, m. 1681.
- IV Samuel Call and Abigail Sprague, m, about 1721.
- V. James Call and Hannah Masters, m. 1757.
- VI James Call and Marcia Harris, m. 1801.
- VII William Call and Olive Trumbull, m. 1831.
- VIII Simeon T. Call and Phebe Gallup, m. 1865.

It is a satisfaction to know that this presentation of all that has been found is a complete answer to the many questions asked since the first paper was written—too many to permit of individual letters in reply.

Cordially yours—

William S. Mills



## TO MY KINSMEN THROUGH THE CALL FAMILY :—

In the summer of 1907 the writer visited England, the home of our forefathers. On the way from London to Canterbury he passed through the city of Faversham, and was reminded that this was the home of Thomas Call in 1636, (p. 6.) On either side of the railway, and within view, were many holes, dug twenty to thirty feet deep, some of them covering acres in extent from which building material had been taken (London clay and brick earth.) Here was the explanation of the Charlestown record that Thomas Call was a tilemaker.

Thomas Call left ch. whose descendants were numerous in Boston prior to 1800. At City Hall there are records of Christ Church, and Brattle Street Church, in which the Calls are many.

The late Bishop Phillips Brooks was descended in the sixth generation, from John Call. (p. 7 II)

James Call (p. 9) spent his boyhood in Oxford, Mass. His parents moved to Oxford from Charlestown in 1731, when James was three years old. He was born in Charlestown, not Malden. His father was in Malden 1729 but returned to Charlestown before going to Oxford. (p. 11) The land records at Worcester, Mass., furnish considerable about him. From this source we find that on Sept. 18th, 1745 his father deeded land in Oxford, and James was one of the witnesses. Seven years later his name appears again, but this time at Woodstock, then in Mass., but now in Conn. On the Woodstock town records there appears the entry of the marriage of James Call to Sarah Barrett, Nov. 1st, 1752. The church records of Thompson, a town adjoining Woodstock, has the entry of the marriage of Elisha Fuller and Sarah Call, April 30th, 1778. Here is the tradition from Woodstock, Vt., proved correct. Mrs. Soule's son remembered being told that James Call's first wife was the mother of "Sarah, who married one Fuller." (p. 12.)

Worcester land records further say that James Call bought 46 acres of land in Killingly (a few miles from Woodstock, Mass.) of David Barrett, Nov 24th, 1753, price 160 pounds. How long he farmed these acres, if at all, cannot be known. His residence is given as "Thompson in Killingly." It is certain that sorrow entered his household within a few years, and that he found his way to Leicester, Mass. after the death of his wife Sarah. The Leicester church marriage roll has this entry: "James Call and Hannah Masters both of Leicester, were married March 8th, 1757." There seems to be no record of the births of his children, either at Leicester or at Woodstock; but in less than two years he was back in Woodstock. Here the land records say that James Call sold 46 acres of land—"in the township called Narragansett No. 6" on January 31st, 1759. He lived in Woodstock

It should be said that land here had been granted to the soldiers in the Narragansett War, (King Philip's) and the townships numbered; hence the name.

Here is tradition verified again. His daughter, Abigail, (p. 12) said she was born in Woodstock, Mass. on Jan. 14th, 1758. It is probable that he left Leicester soon after his marriage there, and so soon sacrificed his little farm to his desire to break camp again. It is stated that he received 40 pounds for the 46 acres. This was only one fourth of what he paid.





Doubtless he had chosen to join his brothers, Joseph and Ebenezer (if the latter was not a cousin) who had been at Leicester, but who were residents of Vermont at the dates of their marriages at Leicester. Here it is well to say that John Call, (p. 10) James' brother was in Woodstock, Mass. at this time, or soon after, as the town records there say that John Call and Lucy Chaffee were married January 1st 1761, and that their son John was born October 14th, 1761. Lucy was b. in Woodstock, June 20th, 1742, daughter of Joel Chaffee. Both John and his son went to Colrain, Mass. from which town the son enlisted as a soldier in the Rev. War. The Mass. Rev. rolls contain several references to him, each one giving his age, and agreeing with the date of his birth, as recorded above. Among his children was Ira, whose grand-daughter, Miss H. K. Read of Griswoldville, Mass. has written of Ira's half-brother, Stephen. Another Call Barnes, of Worcester, is a descendant of Ira's half-brother, Stephen. Another brother, Levi, married a Miss Purinton and left a large family. John Jr. may have been the Conn. soldier referred to, on p. 13. An only son of Ira (in a family of eleven) was Joseph A. Call; b. Dec. 19th, 1828. He was a thrifty manufacturer, of Royalton, and Hartford, Vt. He evidently knew of relatives in earlier years near there. He d. Feb. 4th, 1889.

James' brother, Samuel (p. 9) had at Leicester children as follows: Samuel, March 3d, 1751; Mehetable, Oct. 12th, 1754; Mary, Nov. 4th, 1756; Elizabeth, March 25th, 1758; Amos, Dec. 9th, 1759; Winifred, (daughter) June 4th, 1761.

Samuel and the son, Amos, went to Montague, Mass. A registry of deeds states that Samuel was there in 1793, age 75. Amos was killed in Shay's Rebellion. S. B. Call a merchant of Springfield, Mass., and others of that city, are descendants of Amos.

James' brother Joseph, m. Mary Saunderson, at Leicester, Oct. 22nd, 1766, and Ebenezer at the same place, m. Elizabeth Saunderson, Jan. 15th 1766 (1767). In double dates of this kind the latter year agrees with our reckoning. In early times the year began March 25th. In their marriage intention records at Leicester Ebenezer was said to be of Hartford, and Joseph 'of Hertford'. These were Vermont towns adjoining Woodstock. (Hertford, organized 1761, changed its name to Hartland, 1782.) Ebenezer and the brother, Nathan, (p. 9) were in Hertford in 1767.

The first U. S. census, 1790, gives the Calls in Vermont as follows: James and Asa at Reading; Elias and Caleb (sons of Nathan) at Hartland; Ebenezer and John M. (son of James,) at Woodstock; Joseph at Randolph; and Silas (son of James) at Barnard. There were no births of ch. of Joseph and Ebenezer recorded at Leicester. They left for Vermont after marriage, undoubtedly. They were settled at Woodstock when the first census of the town was taken, 1771, probably going there the year before from Hartland.

The Calls were closely connected with the ten families that comprised all of Woodstock's population in 1771. There were four Powers families, a daughter in one of which undoubtedly became the third wife of James Call; two Saundersons, the marriage of whose sisters with the two Calls made the Call families; one Harwood, a daughter of whom m. John M. Call, (son of James, p. 12), and one Dike, whose wife was Abigail Call, (sister of James, p. 9.)

Timothy Knox, the first settler in Woodstock, began housekeeping as a hermit there in 1765. He was evidently a bachelor in 1771, but later m. Abigail Dike, daughter of Ebenezer and Abigail (Call) Dike.

21104

How soon after he sold his farm in Woodstock, Mass., James left for the new venture in Vermont cannot be known, nor whether he lived at Leicester, Mass., any length of time. The presumption against his living at Leicester is that the births of none of his children are recorded there. Here we lose the trail of James until 1774, when he appeared at Barnard, Vt. (p. 11)

We have, however, another Vermont town to add to those visited by him. The town clerk of Reading which joins Woodstock on the south, writes that no births of the Call family are on record there; but he does find that James Call bought land there in 1774, and sold land in 1779, and again in 1782, and that he was from Woodstock. He undoubtedly went from Woodstock to Barnard, for the short sojourn mentioned. So that, although only two references to him appear at Woodstock, viz:—his enlistment as a Rev. 'Ranger,' and his name as witness to a deed, (p p. 11, 12) we are assured he was there. To aid anyone who may visit Woodstock, it is added that Corbett P. Brown, in 1895, remembered the farm on which, he had been told, James lived when his son Joseph was born, about 1781. It was two miles to the north-east of the village; a farm then owned by Nathan Cushing, and near the Pomfret line. The house, on the north side of the highway, was plastered on the outside, and was built about 1816. This seems a probable tradition, as the farm was close to, if not adjoining, the original farm which the historian of Woodstock locates as occupied by Joseph and Ebenezer Call, in 1771. The highway leads north-east into Hartford and near the town of Hartland, from which latter town the historian says Joseph Call went to Woodstock.

Though Vermont vital records are silent concerning him, there is complete evidence that James and his son, Asa, were heads of families in Reading when the first U. S. census was taken in 1790. The James mentioned could not have been James Jr., for the latter was not married at that time. (p. 20) James is recorded as having in his family: one male 16 and over, including head of family, two males under sixteen, and five females, including head of family; that is, James and his third wife, (Anna Powers, p. 13) with six children doubtless all under sixteen. The son, Asa, had wife and four children, none under sixteen. The children of James's second wife, (Hannah Masters) were at this date all self supporting.

Here closes the history of James Call, from the records. Tradition has said that he was unable to support his children as he advanced in years, and that they were, therefore, put out to service, he making his home with his daughter Abigail Bigelow, in Salisbury, Vt.

It may be of service to some descendants to give the names of the children of James and his brothers, as tradition recalls them.

From the memory of Rufus Call (p. 4), who makes no mention of daughters, we have: Nathan, (p. 9) had by wife, Susan Bugbee, Caleb, Nathan, Elias, and Roswell.

James m. a Masters and had: James, John, Silas, Asa, and Luther; then lost his wife and m. Ann Powers a girl of fifteen, and had Jesse, Joseph, Enos, Richard, Jonathan, and Alanson.

Ebenezer m. Elizabeth Sanderson, his cousin, and had Alpheus, Ebenezer, and Alvin.

Joseph m. Mary Sanderson, sister to Uncle Ebs' wife, and had Rufus, Cyrus, Joseph, and Cyril, and four daughters.

Rufus remembered none of the children of Samuel and John (brothers of James) excepting Amos (p. 10), agreeing with S. B. Call, of Springfield, that Amos was killed in Shay's Rebellion. His list of James' sons agrees with the



printed list of 1896 (which was the Woodstock tradition) with the exception of the omission of Calvin and Joel.

Of the next generation Rufus says:—Elias (son of Nathan) had a son, Stephen, who lived in Perry, Ohio buried his wife there and went West.

Asa, (son of James) m. his cousin, Azubah, daughter of his uncle, Joseph, and had Asa, Alma, and Ambrose Asa and his wife, Azubah, are buried in Perry, Ohio Asa, Jr., grand-son of James, m. Polly Medkiff and had three sons, one of whom is a man of prominence, Judge Call, of Call's Grove, Iowa Alpheus and his father, Ebenezer, (who was a local Methodist preacher) both d. in Perry, Ohio. Rufus, (son of Joseph, who was a close communion Baptist Elder, and a well informed historian) had Rufus, Ezra D., Orvis, Marshall, Benj. F., Amherst, and Uriel. Rufus Sr., was the recorder of this tradition, (p 4) His father, Joseph, d. at the age of 80, in Perry, Ohio. (p 9) Joseph's son, Cyrus, was a Baptist Elder, among whose sons was Dana, an able Campbellite preacher

Cyril, (son of Joseph) had three sons and six daughters, all of whom were converted to Mormonism. One son, Anson, one of the 'first 50,' had four wives, and all of his sisters "have husbands in partnership."

Thus closes the tradition related by Rufus Call, whose memory was remarkable for his advanced years and agrees so well with history as found in records. There can be no doubt that Rufus was correct in referring to the Woodstock Ebenezer as "Uncle Eb." One can easily understand how in the moving of Samuel Call's family from Charlestown to Oxford, Ebenezer's birth failed of record

From Woodstock, Vt., we have the list of the names of the ch. of John M. Call, (son of James, p. 12.) They were Ira, Isaiah, John M. (Mastus,) Erastus, William R., Sidney, and Betsy, who m. a Pelton and was mother of Mrs. Soule, of Woodstock (p 5.)

Hannah (daughter of James) who m. Elijah Brown, lived in Newport, N. H. in 1790 and later. Elijah may have been of the Boscawen N. H. family. They moved to Bridgewater, Vt., and again, in 1836, to Adrian, Mich., with their daughter, Polly, who m. Samuel Woodward, 1815 or '16. Polly was born at Newport N. H., about 1795 where, it is believed, all her brothers and sisters were born.

The sons of Elijah and Hannah were:—James Call, physician at Jay, N. Y., Elijah a physician at Rochester, N. Y., Alpheus, Hial, and Luther, father of Corbett P. Brown, (p. 13) of Woodstock, who d. Dec. 15th, 1909 at the age of 79; (b. Sept. 1830.) The daughters were Polly, Malinda, Patty, Orpha, and Hannah.

A daughter of Samuel and Polly (Brown) Woodward is Mrs. M. E. Bailey, of Hillsdale, Mich. Elijah and Hannah d. in 1841.

Abigail (daughter of James) m. Joel Bigelow about 1775, and lived in Springfield Vt., Salisbury, Vermont, and Bowmanville, Ontario, Canada, (p. 19) They had Hannah, Abigail, Joel, Martha, Betsy, Benjamin, Levi James, (p 5.) and Sarah. The history of the family is recorded in the Bigelow Genealogy, p. 129

How many of the ch. of James Call's second marriage were b. in Woodstock, Mass., is uncertain. Mrs. Chamberlain's recollection, (p 12) would indicate that her father, James, Jr., was born there. A James Call was at the battle





of Bennington, from Charlestown, N. H. It is a question whether this was the father or his son, James. Records were not preserved in Vermont as carefully as in the older New England States, and if the ch. of James's second marriage were not born before he reached Vermont, it seems improbable that the record of them will be found.

The Vermont Calls were aware of their relatives in N. H. The tragedy at Salisbury, N. H., when the wife of Philip Call was killed by the Indians in 1754, was mentioned in a letter by Mrs. Chamberlain as having befallen relatives of her father. Particulars of the tragedy are given in the histories of Salisbury and Boscawen. Philip Call lived in Salisbury just over the north line of Boscawen.

This Philip was at Boscawen as early as 1733, and seems to have been ancestor of the New Hampshire Calls. At the time of the tragedy a son, Stephen, with wife and child, was living with him. Circumstances show that Philip was born not long after 1700. The inference suggests itself that he was either son or grand-son of Philip Jr., of Ipswich. (p. 7) Philip is not a name among the descendants of Thomas I.

The historian of Salisbury says; "The family was noted for muscular activity, swiftness of foot, and bravery in Indian fighting." There was evidently a tradition of relationship between the two branches of Calls.

The comparison between history and tradition concerning James Call can be strengthened by several additions. To the tradition column, (p. 15) we may add:

No. 20. His 2d wife's father often spelled his name Mastus.

No. 21. His first wife's daughter, Sarah, m. a Fuller.

To the history column may be added:

No. 11. His second wife's sister was Abigail.

No. 13. His second wife's father was John Masters or Mastus.

No. 16. His first wife was Sarah.

No. 17. His second wife was Hannah.

No. 19. His second wife had a sister, Martha.

No. 20. The name, Masters, for several generations, was often spelled Mastus.

No. 21. Elisha Fuller and Sarah Call were m. in the town (Thompson) in which James Call lived, and in which probably Sarah was born. The date of her marriage (1778) comports with the tradition that she was daughter of James Call's first wife.

It is of interest to note the mutual corroboration of history and tradition in following the fortunes of the Calls, who came so rarely into public notice. Their ambitions did not lead them into conspicuous paths. They gave quiet and unassuming obedience to an inborn *wanderlust*.

Their very modesty concealed their career; and for these reasons their foot-prints have been difficult to trace. But, disinclined as they were, to anchor in one spot and there abide, and hidden as they were from public gaze, record and recollection have conspired to disclose their lives, and we have the picture of a God-fearing family of pioneers, giving their mite in aid of the venture of the English yeomanry at self government in a new land. They were of that large army of whom the poet has voiced high praise:

"Let not ambition mock their useful toil,  
Their homely joys, and destiny obscure."

Devotion to duty as exemplified in them is an inspiration to their descendants.





## CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS TO OTHER FAMILIES.

The statement that Ralph Sprague's wife, Joan, or Joanna, was daughter of John Corbin (p. 17) was a natural inference from Corbin's letter. Charlestown's genealogist, Wyman, and others believed it; but there is proof that she was Joan Warren. One, Thomas Lechford, a Boston lawyer, kept notes of important matters from 1638 to 1641. He made extract as follows: Ralph Sprague, from Fordington, County of Dorset, and wife Joan, wrote a letter Oct. 9th, 1638, to one, Derby, of Dorchester, County of Dorset, employing him to collect what might be due them from the estate of Richard Warren, yeoman, of Fordington, Joan being "one of the daughters of Richard Warren" deceased.

Ralph's father, Edward, having d. 1614, (p. 16) the widow may have m. John Corbin. The "son" in that case would be stepson. This was undoubtedly his relation to Ralph.

The wife of Samuel Sprague, (p. 17 IV) was Sarah Green, daughter of John and Sarah (Wheeler) Green,

## THE GREEN FAMILY.

I. Thomas Green was in Malden 1651, with wife, Elizabeth, who d. Aug. 2d, 1658. They had ten children, all by first wife, last ch. born 1653. He m. again. His will names ten children but no wife. He d. Dec. 19th, 1667. From him descended all the Greens of Leicester. His grandson, Nathaniel, m. Elizabeth Sprague (a sister of Abigail (Sprague) Call; (p. 8 IV.) went to Leicester and had Elizabeth and Mehetable. Elizabeth was mother of the wives of Joseph and Ebenezer Call. Mehetable was wife of Samuel Call, Jr. See p. 10. The 3d ch. of Thomas Green was:

II. 'Deacon' John Green, b. about 1632. He m. Sarah Wheeler, Dec. 18th, 1660. She d. Dec. 1st, 1717, age, 74 years, 6 mos. John Green d. Oct. 16th, 1707, age, 75. There is a singular error in designating the marriage of his daughter, Sarah. There were four children. The first was Sarah, b. Sept. 1662; the fourth was also Sarah b. Jan. 14th, 1676-7, which means 1677 in our reckoning. This fourth child, Sarah, is recorded as marrying Samuel Sprague (p. 17 IV.) The first ch. of Samuel and Sarah was b. 1685. This being true the wife could not have been Sarah, b. 1677, but could have been Sarah, b. 1662; or, '1676' may have been written for 1667.

John Green in his will gave property to his daughter Sarah, and to his grand-daughter, Mehetable Sprague. Samuel and Sarah Sprague had a daughter, Mehetable, b. 1694, who was 13 at the time of her grandfather's death, 1707. We must conclude that Sarah who married in 1684 was his first child, or the 2d Sarah, the date of whose birth was wrongly recorded.

III. Sarah, m. Samuel Sprague about 1684. (p. 17 IV.) Their daughter Abigail, b. 1702, m. Samuel Call. (p. 8.)

It is probable that Rebecca Crawford, who m. Samuel Sprague III, came to America with some family of different name from hers, as many were compelled to do in those troublous times. Her parentage has not been determined.

## THE WHEELER FAMILY. I.

1. Isaac Wheeler was an inhabitant of Charlestown in 1639. He was admitted to the church in 1642, and his wife, Frances, 1645. He had ch.;—Elizabeth, b. 1641; Sarah, b. Mar. 16th, 1643; and "perhaps Thomas," whose family is recorded next after that of Isaac. His second child was:—



II. Sarah, b. March 16th, 1643. She m. 'Deacon' John Green-II.

This closes the list of families from which Abigail (Sprague) Call, (p. 8) was descended; viz :- Sprague, Green, Wheeler, Warren, and Crawford.

To the list of residents of "Charlestown before 1650" (p. 18) should be added: Thomas Green and wife, Elizabeth: John Green and his wife, 'Sarah Wheeler; and Isaac Wheeler and his wife, Frances.

Another instance of an emigrant coming here with a family of other name was the wife of Richard Kettell, (p. 18.) It is rare that much can be found concerning those who came in so obscure a way.

Esther Ward had been admitted to the Boston church. The record says: "Esther Ward, our bro' Atherton Haulgh's maid-servant, Feb. 1633-4; was dismissed July 17th. 1642; our sister, Esther Ward, now w. to Richard Kettle of Charlestown church hath letter of recommendation &c. to Charlestown church" She d. July 5th, 1679.

The Puritans coming to America were carefully scrutinized. No unmarried person of either sex was permitted to embark unless identified with some family. Many of them hired themselves to families as servants to obtain the right to leave England.

Atherton Haughe came from Boston, England, 1633. where he had been Mayor. The statement of the church record that Esther was maid-servant being made Feb. 1634, it is very probable that she came with the Haughe family from Boston.

The preceding pages are a record of the ancestry and descendants of James Call, so far as they are known. The families following are ancestors of Hannah Masters, James Call's second wife.

### THE MASTERS FAMILY

This name has various forms in the records. In some instances the name of the same person has been spelled in different ways at different times. It appears as Masters; Masterson; Maisterson; Marsters; Mastus; and Maisters.

I. John Masters, of Finglesham, in Northbourne, a few miles south of Sandwich, County of Kent, came to America in the "Winthrop fleet" in 1630; was made freeman at Watertown, May 18th. 1631; titled Mr., which indicated some rank, in those days. He had a brother James who lived at East Langdon, m. Martha Norton, d. Apr. 1631; and Thomas, of Stodmarsh, (arms were granted to one of this family,) and a sister Elizabeth. His father was John, and his mother was Elizabeth Thompson. The father d. in 1588.

There is said to be an interesting letter in the British Museum, written by John Masters, from Watertown, Mass., March 14th, 1631, to Lady Barrington, (aunt of Oliver Cromwell) A brief search by the writer failed to find it.

Winthrop's history states that in Feb. 1631 the Governor, and some company with him, went up Charles River about eight miles above Watertown. They came to a brook which they called Masters Brook because the oldest of their company was one, John Masters. The brook is now Stony Brook, but one of its tributaries is Masters Creek.

In June, 1631, the court ordered that "Mr. John Maisters, having undertaken to make a passage, (canal) from Charles River to the New Towne, (afterwards Cambridge) 12 feet broad and 7 feet deep, the court promises him satisfaction."



He was a member of the first session of the Great and General Court in 1632, where he was one of two to represent Watertown to confer with the Governor and assistants in the raising of public stock. He had a crop of flax at Lynn in the season of 1634. A book entitled: "Lin, or Jewels of the Third Plantation;" says: "On May 5th, 1634, Obadiah Turner helped John Masters plant flax." At Watertown he was licensed by the court to keep an ordinary (tavern) in 1635. He was discharged from this in June 1639. He resided in Cambridge, having moved there before 1635. In this year it is recorded that he owned a house and seven acres of land in Cambridge on the westerly side of Ash St., near Brattle St. Within five minutes walk of this spot are Harvard University, and the celebrated Washington Elm.

When Puritanism first asserted itself in England those who would diverge most from the English Church were the Separatists, who, as they found their way to Holland, and thence to Plymouth in New England, became known as Pilgrims. Though he came with the Bay Colony Puritans, and remained with them, John Masters was a Separatist. It is not unlikely that his age prevented him from joining the Leyden company.

Paige, in his history of Cambridge, referring to the Watertown Church, says: "The strife in the Watertown congregation continued still, but at length they gave the Separatists a day to come in. All came and submitted except John Masters, who turned his back on the sacrament, and departed from the assembly because they had admitted a . . . . . whom he judged unfit. So continuing obstinate they excommunicated him, but after about a fortnight, he submitted himself and was received again."

He made a will Dec. 19th, 1639, which has been preserved. By this will his children are made known, excepting his son Richard who had d. seven years before the will was made. His daughters were Sarah Dobyson, Lydia Tabor, and Elizabeth Latham, who, as widow of Edmund Lockwood, m. 2nd, Cary Latham and went to New London, Conn. To each of the first two daughters he gave ten pounds, and "to my grand-child, John Lockwood, ten pounds; to Nathaniel Masters, ten pounds; to Abraham Masters, ten shillings." He provided further "that the ten pounds I give to John Lockwood, and the ten pounds I give to Nathaniel Masters shall be layde out upon somethinge that may turne to the increase of their portions." The boys were grand-sons, young Lockwood being 7 years old. These legacies were to be paid after the wife's death, and the residue was to go to his daughter, Elizabeth Latham. He d. Dec. 21st, 1639, and his wife, Jane, d. Dec. 26th, 1639. The order of the births of his ch. is not known: a son was:-

II. Richard Masterson, an exemplary Pilgrim of whom it is an honor to be a descendant.

The first mention of him is that he was a witness of the marriage at Leyden, Holland, 1611, of his friend Isaac Allerton, who came in the Mayflower, 1620. Richard went to Leyden from Sandwich, England, where he was a wool-comber. The religious liberty of our times makes it difficult for us to conceive the trouble brought on by the arbitrary policy of the English Church three hundred years ago. No Puritans were permitted to leave England without taking the oath of allegiance to the church of England. The consequence was that many, especially the Separatists, who crossed over to Holland before 1620, devised secret ways of getting away. The suspicious Church authorities held would-be emigrants under the closest surveillance; in some cases in actual imprisonment.





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Setting forth the afflictions of those who would separate from the established forms of faith, Gov. Bradford, in his history, quotes a letter written to John Carver, (then at Leyden) Sept. 4th, 1618, by one, Sabin Stareshore, who was held a prisoner in "my chamber in Wodstreete, Compter" (a debtor's prison in London.) His efforts to leave for Leyden had been disclosed by a pretended friend. The first information in this letter was as follows:— "As for my owne presente condition I doubt not but you will understand it ere this by our brother Maister son who should have tasted of ye same cupp had his place of residence and his person been as well known as myself."

What experience Richard had can be only imagined. He was a member of Pastor Robinson's church, where the record of his marriage is still preserved at Leyden, it being the only marriage record of those who came to Plymouth later than 1620. Among the witnesses was one, John Ellis, Richard's brother-in-law, Richard m. Mary Goodall, Nov. 26 h, 1619. She is described as "maid of Leicester, England" The departure of the Mayflower 'forefathers' left two vacancies in the office of deacon in Robinson's church. Richard Masterson and Thomas Blossom were elected. They were both re-elected after their arrival at Plymouth.

Pastor Robinson d. Mar. 1st, 1625, and left the prospects of the little church at Leyden more desolate than ever. Five of the leaders of the church joined in a letter to Gov. Bradford and Elder Brewster, and to their friends at Plymouth. The tone of this letter was inexpressibly sad, with mourning for the loss of their pastor nine months before, and breathings of sorrow and longing. They saw no possible way of joining their friends at Plymouth. We cannot wonder that "this miserable world" was one to be endured, not enjoyed. This letter was written Nov. 30th, 1625, and signed by five of the Pilgrims, two of whom were Richard Maister son and Thomas Blossom. These two men seem to have been intimate friends. It is the opinion of genealogists that they came to Plymouth with their families in the ship, Mayflower, 1620. Richard had two ch. b. in Leyden; Nathaniel, and Sarah, who m. about 1649, John Atwood, or Wood, as the name afterward appears.

Davis, in his "Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth," states it, as his opinion, from examination of locations and titles, that the first frame house in Plymouth was built by Richard Masterson. He gives as boundary lines on three sides of Masterson's lot, Sandwich, Water and Bradford Sts. Masterson bought of the heirs of Robt. Cushman. After his death the house and lot were sold to John Jenny, who sold to George Watson in 1635. As nearly as can be known the house stood "near where the double house stands now, (1883) occupied by George H. Harlow, and his son, George Harlow. These facts are given for the pleasure of readers who may visit Plymouth, the Mecca of all descendants of the Pilgrims.

Richard d. in the "great pestilence" of 1632; also his friend, Blossom, whose widow m. Henry Rowley, an ancestor of the writer.

In 1635 Masterson's widow, Mary, m. the Rev. Ralph Smith, and soon moved to Salem. Goodman, in his "Pilgrim Republic," says that Masterson and Blossom were much lamented. Plymouth church records say of Richard Masterson: "He was a holy man and experienced saint, having been officious with part of his estate for public good, and a man of ability, as a second Stephen to defend the truth by sound argument, grounded on the Scriptures of truth."



In 1619 their mother gave to Nathaniel and Sarah her right to a house in Leyden in Holland, which belonged to her deceased husband, Richard Masterson. The Rev. Smith was a Pilgrim, a friend of Masterson, with whom he came to Plymouth. Both he and Mary were deceased in 1661. The date of her death is not known.

III. Nathaniel Masters spent his boyhood in Salem, where he was religiously trained. In the Suffolk Probate Records, is the following: "At a meeting of the magistrates this 18th of April, 1661, powers of administration to the estate of the late Mr. Ralph Smith is granted unto Nathaniel Masterson, his late widow's son, that lived a long time with him, and was serviceable to him for the most part of his time, to administer according to law."

It is stated that Nathaniel occasionally officiated as preacher, probably in place of his step-father. In 1649 and 1651 he received feed for his stock, and timber to build a house, also a grant of land. This was at Manchester, Mass. In 1651 he appeared at New London, Conn., where he worked on the new dam, (a picturesque old mill still stands.) His name is there associated with that of John Pickworth, his future wife's father. His aunt, Elizabeth Latham, lived there at that time. In 1654 he sold his property at Manchester and appeared at Beverly, Mass., where he bought a tract lying "near ye meeting house." Here he was a tailor. He next appeared at Ipswich, where it is recorded that Nathaniel Masterson and Elizabeth Cogswell were m. July 31st, 1657. This wife died before 1660, for in this year Nathaniel "Marsters" sells his dwelling house and two acres of land "near ye meeting house" on the Bass River side. This was on Cabot St. Beverly, (from the present Unitarian church to and including the City Hall.) The deed was signed by Nathaniel 'Masters' and his wife, Ruth.

About this time trouble arose between the Colony of Massachusetts and The King's Commissioners as to who should control York County: that is, the Province of Maine. In 1666 the colony of Mass. sent commissioners to York to assert its rights there, and made Masterson their marshal. They sent him to publish the fact that they would hold a session there and proceeded to Georgiana, where they found that Masterson had been imprisoned by the rebellious Yorkshiremen. He was soon released, and served the orders. The old jail at York is still standing. Yorkshire deeds mention Nathaniel Masterson, Maisters, Masters, and Mastus, all referring to the same man. Land was granted him at Wells, Maine, 100 acres in 1666 and 50 acres in 1669. This is proved by a deed given by Nathaniel Masters, of Manchester, on Sept. 7th, 1715, of land in Wells, which he said belonged to his grandfather, Nathaniel Masters, which had been granted as above stated; also 8 acres of marsh, and 10 acres known as "Master's Meadow." "Nathaniel Masters" lived in Manchester in 1702. He and his wife, Ruth, deeded land in Wells, May 13th, 1702. He went to Wells on the 18th, five days later to acknowledge the deed. He was in King Philip's War, and was paid for his services Dec. 10th, 1675, as 'Masterson.' He was also 'Masters' on the military rolls. He d. in 1708, probably, as on July 1st, of that year his widow, Ruth, took letters of administration on his estate, a little over 50 pounds. He was 'Masters' in the court rolls. His ch. were John, (by first wife, probably) Abraham, Samuel, Lydia, and probably Ann, and Rebecca. It is recorded that "John Maisters" son of Nathaniel, was apprenticed to a carpenter in 1674, for the term of four years. If his age was sixteen, or thereabout,



he was the son of Nathaniel's first wife, Elizabeth Coggs well. A John Masters m. Elizabeth Ormes, July 17th, 1678. and (2) Deborah Dove, Oct. 18th, 1683, and had a daughter Elizabeth, July 1684, and later, John, Jonathan, and Samuel. These facts are stated as affording a possible answer to Henry F. Water's query in N. E. Hist. Reg. for 1874, pp. 200-201. See same vol. p. 470, for his age.

Nathaniel's second wife was Ruth Pickworth, of Salem, daughter of his old friend, John Pickworth. She d. April 15th, 1716. His son:

IV. Abraham, or Abram, a housewright, (possibly named from the Abraham who was a legatee of his great-grandfather, John Masters of Cambridge) lived in Manchester where he m. Abigail Kilham, May 18, 1691. He made sales of land there in 1707, 1708, 1710, 1711, and 1713. On Feb. 24th, 1713 he sold 165 acres of land at Wells, Maine, reciting in the deed that it joined that of his father, Nathaniel Masters, deceased. His wife, Abigail, signed with him. He moved to Wenham, Mass., before 1705, and lived there about 10 years. There is where his wife was born. Several of their children were baptized in Wenham; two of them in 1713.

On March 16th, 1713, at Ipswich, Abigail testified that her husband signed a certain paper "in his life time" etc. Another witness certified in the same manner. Abraham, therefore, d. between Feb. 24th and March 16th, 1713. His children were Nathaniel (before referred to) Abigail Ruth, Hannah Lydia, Abraham, Sarah, John, and Elizabeth. Abigail, his wife, was daughter of John Kilham. Her sister, Ann, m. Abraham's brother, Samuel. The son:

V. John Masters, was b. in Manchester, Feb. 6th, 1709. He lived in Ipswich, where he m. Hannah Buckman, Feb. 12th, 1729-30. He was a weaver. He is on record as negotiating with his brothers, Nathaniel, and Abraham Masters, for a mortgage on his property, 2½ acres swamp and upland, on the highway leading from Manchester to Beverly, for 95 pounds. The mortgage deed was signed by John and Hannah.

A remote part of Ipswich was known as the Hamlet, and afterwards was made a town, Hamilton. John Masters lived there 1731, where two daughters, Abigail and Hannah, were baptized, (probably twins) May 9th 1731, and a dau., Martha, Dec. 3, 1732. He left Hamilton, but his residence at the time of his death has not been found. His wife's name, in Beverly, where she was born, was Butman. Many Beverly Butmans went to Sutton, where they all have the name, Buckman. A Hannah "Masters" m. Thomas Gould, March 6th, 1746, at Sutton, Mass. This was unquestionably the widow of John Masters.

The daughter, Abigail Masters (in one place given as "Marstass") m. Nathan Whitney, at Grafton, Mass., Feb. 20th, 1754. The daughter, Hannah, m. James Call at Leicester, as before recorded. These marriages indicate that the Masters home had been broken up and the family scattered.

#### THE BUTMAN FAMILY.

I. Jeremiah Butman m. Esther Lambert at Beverly, Mass., Oct. 8th, 1659. Jeremiah's birthplace is not given. There is circumstantial evidence as to the parentage of Esther Lambert. Ann Picton, widow of Thomas, made a will in 1677, giving property to one William Cash, and to Jeremiah Butman, and their wives, and to five sons of Jeremiah. It is known that the wife of Cash was Elizabeth Lambert. Ann Picton, it is probable, was the mother of these





Lambert women. It is thought probable by the historian, Savage, that Esther was dau. of Richard Lambert. Here must be recorded an unwelcome fact. If Richard Lambert was our ancestor, the creditable traits that have been inherited were not contributed by him. He was twice brought before a Salem magistrate, once for stealing lumber at Mackerel Cove, and again for petty theft, appropriating a coat. History is worthless if not true to record, hence this entry.

Jeremiah Butman had 8 ch. The fifth child was :—

II. Joseph Butman, b. in Beverly, Aug. 10th, 1672. He was published to marry the widow, Rebecca Harris, (maiden name, Stone,) Sept. 18th, 1698. They had nine ch. The fifth child was :—

III. Hannah, b. in Beverly, May 12th, 1706. She m. John Masters at Ipswich, Feb. 12th, 1729-30. Many Beverly Butmans went to Ipswich, and invariably spelled the name 'Buckman.'

#### THE STONE FAMILY.

I. John Stone was in Salem with wife, Sarah, before 1636. He intended leaving there but it is said that as an inducement for him to stay, he was offered the post of ferryman between Salem and Beverly, 1636. He was the first ferryman appointed, was constable at Beverly, 1655-57, owned forty acres of land in Beverly, and kept an ordinary (tavern) one year, 1672. He was one of the founders of the church at Beverly, 1667. He had three, or more, ch. His son—

II. Nathaniel, was b. in England about 1632. He m. about 1658, Remember Corning. On March 11th, 1694-5, Nathaniel and his wife, Remember, divided land in Beverly that belonged to their father, Ensign, Samuel Corning. Nathaniel Stone was one of the administrators of the estate of Samuel Corning, 1695. Nathaniel gave his age as 48 in 1680. He had nine ch. The eighth among them was :—

III. Rebeccah, b. May 21st, 1676; m. first, Joseph Harris; second, Joseph Butman, 1698.

#### THE CORNING FAMILY.

I. Samuel Corning was b. about 1616 in England. He was at Salem, 1638, with wife, Elizabeth. He was one of the founders of the Beverly church, 1667. He had 4 ch. He d. March 11th, 1694-5, at Beverly. His first ch., baptized May 3d, 1640, was—

II. Remember, who m. Nathaniel Stone about 1658.

#### THE KILHAM FAMILY.

I. Henry. Genealogists are making continuous search in England for records that will give clues to the ancestry of the first emigrants to this country during the "Puritan Exodus." Mr H. F. Waters found Henry "Kellam" in the records of Dennington, Suffolk County, who m. there Alice Goodale, Aug. 12th, 1582. He had 4 ch. He was buried at Dennington, May 27th, 1631. His son—

II. Austin (or Augustine) came in the ship "Mary Ann" in 1637, with wife,





Alice, and three or four ch. He was at Salem two or three years, and at Dedham, Mass., till 1649. From there he moved to Wenham. The Wenham church records say that he took letters of dismissal from the church in Dedham, 14th, of 5th month, 1649. "When brother and sister Kilham passed the tryall and next Lord's Day were taken into covenant"

Austin d. June 5th, 1667, and his wife July 18th, the same year. He had 6 ch. The writer's father was a descendant of Austin's daughter, Ruth, who m. William Maccane at Dedham, and his mother was descended from Ruth's brother, John. His father and mother were sixth cousins, having Austin Kilham as a common ancestor. The writer is, therefore, seventh cousin to himself. Austin's fourth ch. was—

III. John, b. about 1627, in England. He m. Hannah Pickworth. This is proved by the wills of both John Pickworth and his wife. John Kilham had five, or more, ch., born at Wenham. His dau. Ann, m. Samuel Masters, and his daughter,

IV. Abigail, m. Abram Masters, brother of Samuel.

#### THE PICKWORTH FAMILY.

I. John Pickworth was an ancestor of Hannah Masters in two lines of descent. His dau., Ruth, m. Nathaniel Masters; and his dau. Hannah, m. John Kilham. The son and the dau. of these sisters respectively, were united in marriage; viz:—Abram Masters, IV, and Abigail Kilham, IV.

The career of John Pickworth offers considerable of a puzzle. He came before 1632, but after that year he does not appear again till 1637, when it is said that he had a grant of land at Salem. He may have been one of the Winthrop Fleet passengers.

Soon after the Bay Colony began its career, people of that colony and of Plymouth, with a view to bettering their fortunes, went from one settlement to the other. On Feb. 16th, 1632, Gov. Bradford wrote to Gov. Winthrop of the Bay Colony, giving account of several men who had been at Plymouth but were residents of the Bay. Winthrop, it appears, had inquired after the men, and Bradford's letter, which was signed by four others, with Bradford, has this to say: "For John Pickworth he came but as a sojourner to worke for a few weeks. In wch time he goate a wife, & so is longsince returned duple, & hath no cause to complaine, excepte he hath goot a bad wife." All that is known of this wife is that her name was Ann. It would appear that John Pickworth did not return to the Bay as soon as Bradford had supposed. On Oct. 14th, 1638 three of his ch. (Ruth, Hannah, and John) were baptized at Salem, when his wife was admitted to the church; which would indicate that he had recently gone there, taking land only the year before.

In 1651 he worked on the new dam in New London, Conn. He had a grant of land there but lost it from non-residence. He d. in Salem in 1663. His will mentions his dau. Hannah Kilham. Ann Pickworth, widow of John, in her will, 1633, mentions her grand-daughter, "Ann Killam, daughter of John Killam."

There is a rational conjecture as to who Ann was.

At what is now the town of Duxbury, a church was organized in 1632, and the town incorporated in 1637. Edmund Chandler was at Duxbury, (a part of Plymouth, at that time) as early as 1633; (how much earlier no records show.)



He had 7 ch. one dau. being Anna, (Ann in some records.) Comparing the names of the 10 ch. of John and Ann Pickworth with the 7 of Edmund Chandler, we find five common to both families: viz—Sarah, Ruth, Benjamin, Samuel, and Joseph. This may all, however, be mere coincidence. If so, it is rare. Edmund Chandler made a will May 31, 1662, "being old." He d. in that year. He gave to his daughters, one being Anna, who was among the older children, property in the Barbadoes. (He gave only the first names of his daughters.) This daughter may have been Ann Pickworth. If not, Pickworth's wife may have been the daughter of some Mayflower passenger. It is easy to imagine an acquaintance between the Mastersons and John Pickworth at Plymouth 1631 to 1637.

Of John Pickworth's children—

II. Ruth m. Nathaniel Masters, III. and

II. Hannah m. John Kilham, III.

It is not difficult to account for the variations in the spelling of proper names. In many instances names were recorded from oral information, and the public official wrote the names as he heard them; thus, through faulty pronunciation, ignorance, or misunderstanding, errors have been made. Masters became Mastus, Masties or Marsters, etc.; Kilham was written Killam, Callum or Killum, etc. The writer has seen the name, Laura, written "Lorry." Variations are very common.

This completes the record of the eighteen families in America, from which the children of James and Hannah (Masters) Call are descended; making twenty-one in all, if the inferences regarding the names, Bennett, Arrol, and Chandler are correct.

Nearly all the following data has been contributed by Mr. Simeon T. Call (p. 25.) His sister, Harriet Clark (p. 24) contributes concerning the ancestry of Olive Trumbull, wife of William Call. (p. 21.)

The children of Simeon T. and Phebe (Gallup) Call, the ninth generation, are as follows:

Edwin Simeon b. Dec. 31, 1866; Hattie Phebe, b. Feb. 1, 1869, d. Sept. 22, 1873; Evelyn Lydia, b. May 17, 1871; Ernest Levi, b. March 23, 1874; Frank William, b. Oct. 21, 1876; Nellie, b. Sept. 3, 1879, d. Jan. 19, 1892. Two children died in infancy.

The children of Simeon and his 2d wife, Mary, are as follows:

Lincoln Wray, b. Feb. 9, 1892; Clare Trumbull, b. March 23, 1897.

Excepting the youngest, who was b. in the village of Emington, where Mr. Call now resides, all his children were born on his farm, a mile north-west of Emington.

A few deaths have occurred, of the relatives mentioned in the first book:

Albert Brisbin (p. 28) d. Oct. 30, 1909, at Bowling Green, Ohio. Elizabeth Meserve (p. 23) d. at her home near Firth, Nebraska, April 28, 1910.

Anna May Fisk (p. 29) d. April 6, 1910.

#### THE TRUMBULL FAMILY.

I. Levi Trumbull came from England with his wife, Sarah, and a brother Simeon. Both these men served in the war of 1812, and afterwards settled in Essex County, N. Y., at Torrance Hill. Levi and his wife belonged



to the Episcopal Church. They had three sons: Ira, Simeon, and Thomas; and four daughters: Olive, Harriet, Betsy, and Clara. All were farmers, excepting Thomas, who was a lawyer, living at Ausable Forks, N. Y. Many have settled in the West. The daughter—

II. Olive Trumbull m. William Call (p. 21) and had a family of ten ch., to one of whom, Simeon T. Call, we are indebted for this book. He married, 1st. Phebe Gallup, whose ancestry is recorded below. Olive Trumbull was b. in Jay, Essex Co., N. Y., October 20, 1808.

### THE GALLUP FAMILY.

In this family of ancestors there were several instances of intermarriage of cousins, one of the cousins in one instance being a daughter of cousins. This complication has a tendency to confuse the reader; but if the Roman numerals are kept in mind, as showing the ancestor, and his or her generation in the lineage, there will be little trouble.

This name, also, has a variety of spellings

I. John Gallup came from the Parish of Mosterne, Dorsetshire, England, in 1630. He was son of John Gollop, whose wife's family name was Crabbe. John, Sr. was son of Thomas and Agnes (Watkins) Gollop of North Bowood and Strode. His descendants still occupy and own the manors of Strode. John sailed from England, Mar. 20th, 1630 in the ship, Mary and John, arriving at Nantasket, May 30th. He went to Dorchester, then to Boston. He became an expert mariner. When his family came, three years later, they joined the 1st Church, the 'Old South' of Boston. He owned the 16-acre island in Boston Bay that still bears his name. He captured a boat-load of Indians at Block Island, who had murdered John Oldham there. This made him famous. It was the earliest event leading to the Pequot War. He d. 1619. His wife, Christobel, d. July 27th, 1655. Their wills are the earliest on record. They had four ch. Their oldest was

II. John, b. about 1615, came with his mother, two brothers and a sister, in the ship, Griffin, arriving at Boston Sept. 4th 1633. He m. Hannah Lake, who came with her parents, John and Margaret Lake, in the ship, Abigail, arriving Oct. 6th, 1635, after a passage of ten weeks. John left Boston 1640, went to Taunton; from there to New London 1651, and moved to Stonington in 1654. His residence in Stonington is now (1899) indicated by an old well in an orchard. He was in King Philip's War, leading the Mohegans at the Narragansett, or Swamp Fight, and was killed, (Dec. 19th, 1676.) He was buried near the battle ground, he and his fallen comrades being put into one grave.

He had ten ch. two of whom were ancestors in this lineage, the 2nd, and the 4th.

III. John and Benadam.

III, John, b. 1616 m. Elizabeth Harris, b. Feb. 8th, 1654 of Ipswich, in 1675, daughter of Thomas Harris and his wife, who was Martha Lake, daughter of John and Margaret Lake. John and Elizabeth were cousins, their mothers being sisters. John lived on the homestead of his father; was a rep. at the General Court, and was with his father in the Indian War. He d. April 14th, 1735. He had 8 ch. of whom two were ancestors in this line, the 1st, and the 6th.



## IV. John and Nathaniel.

III. Benadam b. 1635, at Stonington, m. Hester Prentiss, daughter of John and Hester, and grand-daughter of Valentine and Alice Prentiss, of New London, Conn. Benadam, and his nephew, John Gallup, IV, jointly built and occupied a house on the eastern part of his father's land grant. The chimney now stands. (1899.) Benadam was in the Colonial wars. He and his wife joined the first church at Stonington. He d. Aug 2nd, 1727; his wife d. May 17th, 1751. They had 7 ch. The sixth was :—

IV Margaret, b. May 11th, 1698, m. Nathaniel Gallup, IV.

IV John Gallup, b. 1676, m. Elizabeth Wheeler in 1709. He moved to Voluntown about 1710, and was an early settler there; was chosen Selectman there in 1721; gave three acres of land for the first meeting-house site; was on the building committee; was a Ruling Elder of the 1st church. 1723, (Presbyterian.) He d. Dec. 29th, 1755, and his wife d. Apr. 14th, 1785. They had 7 ch. The second was :—

V. Isaac, b. at Voluntown, Feb. 24th, 1712; m. Margaret Gallup, V, his cousin—(see below)

IV. Nathaniel Gallup, b. July 4th, 1692, at Stonington; m. Margaret Gallup, IV, June 4th, 1717. He and his wife were members of the Cong. Church in 1718. He d. Apr 3rd, 1739; his wife d. March 2nd, 1761. They had 8 ch. The sixth was :—

V. Margaret, b. Oct. 12th, 1730; m. Isaac Gallup, V. She was a daughter of cousins.

V. Isaac Gallup and his wife, Margaret Gallup, V, lived in that part of Voluntown that was afterwards Sterling.

A great part of the land in Voluntown was granted in 1700 to volunteers in the Narragansett War. The Gallups were entitled to a good share. In 1708 the town was named. At the survey in 1705 a dispute arose with Rhode Island, and in the settlement, that State took a portion of the land. To compensate for this loss a strip to the northward was granted in 1719 and was made the town, Sterling, 1794.

Isaac and Margaret Gallup were m. Mar. 29th, 1749. He d. Aug. 3d, 1799, age 88. His wife d. Dec. 9th, 1817 age 88. They had 9 ch. Their son—

VI John Gallup, b. at Voluntown, Dec. 29th, 1749, m. Hannah Douglass, his cousin, May 5th, 1774. She was b. Jan. 12th 1756. John was a farmer. He was killed by a falling tree, Mar. 2nd, 1795. He was a soldier in the Rev. War in 1775, and his enlistment is on record, Sept. 8th, 1777 in Capt. Joseph Gallup's Company. He was discharged Nov. 17th, 1776. His wife d. Dec. 13th 1828. They had 7 ch. The second ch. was :—

VII. Thomas Gallup, b. at Voluntown, June 4th, 1777; m. Esther Westcott, Feb. 7th 1799. He was a farmer and was the first in this line of ancestors to move West. He went to Brookfield, Mass., where he d. Oct. 3d, 1817 aged 70. His wife d. in March, 1873, aged 93.

They had 5 ch. Their son :—

VIII. Alfred E. Gallup b. May 15th, 1808 m. Ann Windsor, Mar. 7th, 1841. They lived at Sterling, Conn., and East Brookfield, Mass., then went farther west to Livingston Co., Ill., where he d. Nov. 21st, 1888. His wife, Ann, d. in July 1899. They had 5 ch. The third child was :—

IX. Phebe Gallup, who m. Simeon T. Call (p. 25.)







## THE WHEELER FAMILY. II.

I. Thomas Wheeler was at Lynn, Mass., as early as 1635. He was a freeman in 1642; was constable, and was owner of a mill site on which he built and operated a saw and grist mill. His wife was Mary, whom he m. at Lynn in 1645. They moved to Stonington in 1667 where he was Representative to Gen. Court, 1673; was one of the nine who organized the church in Stonington in 1674. He and his son built his house (where Col. Jas. F. Brown now resides). He d. Mar. 6th, 1686, aged 81. His ch. were Isaac, Elizabeth and Sarah. It is noticeable that the names of his ch. are identical with those of Isaac Wheeler, I, of Charlestown. Each of these emigrants gave the name of the other to a son. It is a question whether this does not indicate that the two men were nearly related, possibly brothers. It may be only unusual coincidence. His oldest child:—

II. Isaac Wheeler, b. 1646, m. Martha Park, Jan. 10th, 1667. He was in the colonial wars. He d. June 5th, 1712, aged 66. His wife d. Feb. 14th, 1717. They had 10 ch. The ninth ch. was:—

III. Elizabeth, b. May 22nd, 1683, m. John Gallup, IV, in 1709.

## THE DOUGLAS FAMILY.

I. William Douglas was b. in Scotland 1610. His wife was Ann Mattle. They came in 1640, landing at Cape Ann. They went to Boston; from there to Ipswich, again to Boston, and from Boston to New London about 1660. His wife was daughter of Thomas Mattle of Northamptonshire, Eng. She was b. 1610. Their son:—

II. William Douglass, b. in Boston, April 1st, 1615, moved to Voluntown. His wife was Abiah Hough. of New London. He d. in Voluntown, Mar. 9th, 1724-5, aged 80. His son:—

III. William Douglass, b. in New London, Feb. 19th, 1672-3, was a resident of New London, and Plainfield, Conn. His wife was Sarah Proctor. Their son:—

IV. Thomas Douglas, b. in Plainfield, Nov. 26th, 1712; m. Jan. 4th, 1737, Martha Gallup, of Voluntown. She was b. Sept. 3d, 1716 and was dau. of John, IV, and Elizabeth (Wheeler) Gallup, and sister of Isaac, V. Their daughter:—

V. Hannah, b. Jan. 12th, 1756, m. her cousin, John Gallup, VI. In the Gallup line Hannah was in the sixth generation, the same as her husband.

The Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, (first cousin to the writer's mother) was great-great-grand-son of William Douglass, III, and third cousin to Alfred Gallup, VIII.

## THE PARK FAMILY.

I. Robert Park came from Little Preston, England, sailing from Cowes, Isle of Wight, in the ship, Arbella, landing at Salem June 12th, 1630, and at Boston June 17th with 76 passengers. He went to Wethersfield, Conn., and to New London 1649. He was one of the founders of Stonington, 1658. He m. first, Martha, daughter of Robert Chapin, and second, Mrs. Alice Thompson, mother of his son Thomas' wife. His will was probated in 1665. He had four ch. His third son:—



II. Thomas Park, b. in England, was a land owner in Stonington, on the Mystic River. He sold and moved to Preston, Conn., in 1680, and was one of the first settlers there. He m. Dorothy Thompson, who was b. July 9th, 1624, dau. of John and Alice Thompson, of Little Preston, England. She was sister of the wife of Rev. Richard Blinman, of Gloucester, and Stonington.

Thomas Park was in the Colonial wars. He was prominent wherever he went. He d. July 30th, 1709 in Preston, Conn. He had 8 ch. His dau. III, Martha, b. 1646, m. Isaac Wheeler, II.

#### THE WESTCOTT, AND WINDSOR FAMILIES.

I. John Westcott came from Scotland. His daughters:—

II Esther, m. Thomas Gallup VII, and

III Sally, m. Daniel Windsor, II

I. David Windsor is the earliest ancestor in this family who is definitely known. His wife lived to the age of 98. He was probably of the Duxbury "Winsors." His son:

II. Daniel was b. Dec. 5th, 1791. He lived in Sterling. After the death of his wife (consumption) he moved to Ill., settled in Livingston Co., near Emington, where he d. Apr. 3d, 1878. He had 6 ch. His daughter:—

III. Ann, m. Alfred E. Gallup, VIII, her cousin.

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The story of the Calls in America, with families allied to them by marriage, has been told for two reasons: 1st. It is worth while to know who one's ancestors were. 2nd. The traditions concerning them, their migrations, their relationships, and their character as pioneers, altogether, make a profitable study in genealogy.

The compiler would say again that he will feel amply compensated for his labor if his kinsmen find as much pleasure in possessing the record as he has found in gathering and arranging the material for it.

WILLIAM S. MILLS.



## INDEX OF CALL FAMILY

When a name appears in both books, the word *and* appears after the references to the first book. Only the important mention of names is indexed.

## MEN

Call	Pages
Alanson	6, 14 and 6
Alma	2d book 7
Alpheus	" " 6, 7
Alvin	" " 6
Ambrose	" " 7
Amherst	4 and 7
Amos	10 and 5, 6
Anson	2d book 7
Asa	11 13 and 5, 7
Benjamin	2d book 7
Caleb	7 and 5 6
Calvin	14 and 7
Clare T.	30 and 17
Cyril	2d book 6 7
Cyrus	" " 6, 7
Dana	" " 7
David	1st book 25
Ebenezer	3, 8 and 5 6
Edwin	25, 29, 30 and 17
Elias	2d book 5, 6, 7
Enos	14 and 6
Ernest L.	30 and 17
Erastus	2d book 7
Ezra	" " 7
Frank W.	30 and 17
Ira	2d book 7
Isaiah	" " 7
James	3, 4 5 11, 12, 13, 14 15, 19, 20, 23, 29, and 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 10, 14
Jesse	1st book 13
Joel	14 and 7
John	5, 7, 8, 10, 12 and 3, 5, 6, 7
Jonathan	8, 13 and 6
Joseph	4 5, 9, 12, 13, and 5, 6 7
Levi	5 and 24
Lincoln W.	30 and 17
Lot C.	1st book 26
Luther	" " 13
Marshall	2d book 7
Nathan	5 9, and 5, 6
Oscar	1st book 30



Orvis	2d book 7
Philip	7 and 8
Richard	8, 14 and 6
Roswell	2d book 6
Rufus	4, 8, and 6, 7
Samuel	5, 8, 9, 10, 13, and 3, 5, 6, 7
Sidney	2d book 7
Silas	18 and 5
Simeon	25, 29 and 3, 17
Solon	1st book 4
Stephen	5, 7 and 7, 8
Thomas	6, 26, 29, and 3, 4
Uriel	2d book 7
William	21, 29 and 3, 7, 17

## WOMEN

Call	Pages
Abigail	3, 9, 12, and 4, 5, 7
Azubah	2d book 7
Betsy	5, 8 and 7
Catherine	1st book 21
Elizabeth	5, 7, 22 and 5
Esther	1st book 8
Evelyn L.	2d book 17
Hannah	8, 13 and 7
Harriet	1st book 21, 24
Hattie P.	2d book 17
Martha	1st book 8, 9
Mary	7, 8, 9, 13, and 5
May	1st book 29
Mehitabel	8, and 5
Mercy	1st book 7
Nellie	2d book 17
Permelia	1st book 22
Phebe	22 and 17
Sarah	20 and 4, 8
Winifred	2d book 5

## INDEX OF OTHER SURNAMES.

	Pages
Allerton	2d book 11
Arrold	1st book 17, 18
Barnes	2d book 5
Barrett	2d book 3
Bennett	1st book 6, 18
Bigelow	3, 12, 19 and 7
Blossom	2d book 12
Brisbin	22, 27, 28, and 17
Brooks	2d book 4





Brown	13 and 6, 7
Buckingham	1st book 25
Buckman—Butman	2d book 14
Cash	" " "
Chaffee	2d book 5
Chamberlain	12, 20, 22, and 7
Chandler	2d book 16, 17
Chapin	2d book 20
Clarke	24 and 17
Coggswell	2d book 14
Cole	1st book 17, 18
Conklin	1st book 29
Corbin	17, 18 and 9
Cornell	1st book 28
Cornlng	2d book 15
Crawford	17 and 9
Cushing	2d book 6
Dewese	2d book 28
Dike	9 and 5
Douglas	2d book 20
Dove	" " 14
Fisk	19, 23 and 17, 20
Ford	1st book 27
Fuller	12 and 4
Gallup	25, 26 and 3 16, 17, 19
Gingery	1st book 27
Goodall—Goodale	2d book 12, 15
Green	2d book 9
Harris	20 and 15
Harwood	5, 12 and 5
Haulgh	2d book 10
Hill	1st book 21, 26
Hough	2d book 20
Hunsicker	1st book 27
Jones	1st book 28
Kettell	18 and 3
Kilham	2d book 14, 15
Knox	" " 5
Lake	" " 18
Lambert	" " 14 15
Latham	" " 10
Lechford	" " 9
Litchfield	1s " 21
Lockwood	2d book 10
Lowden	17 and 3
Maccane	2d book 16
Macomber	1st book 26
Masters	12 and 10 to 14



Medkiff	2d book	7
Meserve	1st book	23
Middleton	1st book	20, 21
Mills	19 and 3	
Morse	1st book	24
Oldham	2d "	18
Ormes	" "	14
Park	" "	20
Patterson	1st "	21
Pelton	" "	5
Peters	" "	20
Pickworth	2d "	16
Pieton	" "	14
Powers	13 and 6	
Proctor	2d book	20
Purinton	" "	5
Read	" "	5
Sanderson	9 and 5, 6	
Smith	2d book	12
Somers	1st "	21, 23
Soule	5 and 4	
Sprague	5, 8, 14, 16 and 3, 9	
Staresmore	2d book	12
Stone	" "	15
Thompson	" "	10, 20, 21
Thoreau	1st "	17, 18
Trumbull	21 and 3, 17, 18	
Turner	2d book	11
Tyson	1st "	28
Ward	18 and 10	
Warren	2d book	9
Westcott	" "	21
Wheeler	" "	9, 20
Whitney	" "	14
Windsor	" "	21
Wood	" "	12
Woodward	" "	7
Younglove	1st "	20

See list of ninth generation, 1st book,  
pages 29 and 30.















